The Columbian.

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AT HOMESTEAD.

The contest now fairly inaugurated between the Carnegie iron firm and members of the Amalgamated Association seems likely to become the most important struggle of capital and labor since the great strike of the telegraph operators.

While only the three thousand workmen to the Homestead mills were concerned the strife really involved little more than the usual consequences attendant upon an ordinary lock-out of like magnitude. The succession of dramatic incidents which began with the adoption by the firm of electricity as a means of protection and defense, continued with the attack, battle and repulse of Pinkerton watchman and ended for the time being with the arrival and encampment of the State troops, created a public interest to a certain degree unwarranted by the actual condition of affairs.

But out of this situation has grown another of the gravest import, directly affecting the welfare of every capitalist and every workingman in the country, and bearing upon the most difficult of social problems as well as upon all commercial interests.

There should be and need be no misunderstanding of the real point at issue It is not a question of wages. The new scale proposed by the firm affects a comparatively small number of the men employed and with full promise of a busy season and constant employment, would reduce the incomes of those whom it bears upon most heavily so little that nobody would be seriously embarrassed. Mr. Frick, of course, asserts the truth of this statement and the workmen practically admit it. If all other conditions were satisfactory they would gladly return to work on the basis proposed by the firm.

The one point and the only one upon which agreement at this time is impossible is simply whether the firm shall recognize the Amalgamated Association and treat with its officers. The men insist that they will never return to work on any terms until this is done. Mr. Frick, speaking for the firm, declares that he will never do it. Both are determined. Both are strong. The end is not in sight.

The following notice was posted up Saturday last:

NOTICE—Individual applications for employment at the Homestead steel works will be received by the general superintendent, either by telegraph or in person, until six p. m. Thursday, July 21, 1892. It is our desire to retain in our service all of our employes whose past record is satisfactory and who did not take part in the attempts which have been made to interfere with our right to manage our business. Such of our old employees as do not apply by the time above named will be considered as having no desire to re-enter our employment, and the position which they held will be given to other men, and those first applying will have the choice of unfilled positions for which they are suitable. This notice will be the last given to the employes of the works, and after non-corpliance with this the places will be filled with non-union men.

One of the leading officials of the Carnegie steel company was found at the general office sorting over a miscellaneous collection of mail, among which were many letters making applications for positions in the Homestead mill. Others expressed dissatisfaction with the strike and were intended to square the writers with the firm when the trouble is over. Among the letters was the following, which the reporter was permitted to copy, omitting the signature:

HOMESTEAD, July 15, 1892.—*Carnegie Steel Company*; There are a good many of us out for sympathy's sake, but sympathy does not fill a hungry stomach, and there is no use for 3,800 men to stay out for 200 who make from $5 to $15 a day. They can stand it to take a vacation if they saved their money, but we mechanics do not receive such a large amount, and I think there are about the most of us that would go back if protection was assured.

At noon Monday Secretary F. T. F. Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, appeared before Alderman McMasters and made information against seven of the Homestead strikers, whose arrest on the charge of murder has been threatened for several days. The informations, although not entirely unexpected, created considerable surprise and excitement and were the subject of conversation on the streets all afternoon and evening.

They were made against Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the strikers: John McLuckie, Burges of Homestead; Sylvester Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, Samuel Burkett, James Flannagen and Hugh Ross, who are collectively charged with the murder of T. J. Connors and Sylas Wayne on the morning of July 6, during the riot.

Connors was a Pinkerton man. 30 years of age, and lived at 80 Bond street, New York. He was struck on the back of the head with a dynamite bomb and had his right arm crushed Wayne was a young single workman who lived with his parents in Homestead. He had his head shot off with a cannon ball, fired from the opposite side of the river, while standing with his brother in the steel yard.

Constables Weber, Morris and Price left on the 1 o'clock train for Homestead to serve warrants and expected to return at 7.30 with all the defendants, with the exception of O'Donnell, who is east.

The expectation of the constables were not realized. When they reached Homestead they found that the news of the contemplated arrests had preceded them and that while there was a crowd ready to meet them the persons for whom they had warrants were not to be found.

Burgess McLuckie, as soon as he heard the news of Secretary Lovejoy's move, telegraphed Alderman Mc Masters that he would come to Pittsburg on the 7.30 train and surrender himself. Some of the other defendants were heard from, and all including McLuckie, kept themselves out of the way of the officers of the law. McLuckie however kept the promise conveyed to the Alderman in his telegram, at 7.30 o'clock appeared at the office and announced that he was ready to go to jail. A commitment was immediately made out and a few minutes later he was in the office of the warden.

The Carnegie officials stated that other strikers will be prosecuted from day to day until all who have been prominent in the trouble at Homestead have been punished or forced to leave the country' and the strikers claim that within twenty-four hours Chairman Frick and others of the Carnegie Company wil be arrested on the charge of murder.

Burgess McLuckie who was arrested Tuesday on the charge of Murder, was released on bail Thursday. The bail was fixed at $10,000. No other arrests have been made.

Mountain Grove.

The twenty-first annual session of the Danville District Camp Meeting at Mt. Grove, Luzerne Co., Pa., will be held this year Aug. 3rd to 11th inclusive-a term of nine (9) days. The opening day Wednesday Aug. 3rd will be Epworth League Day and includes an address on "Three Essentials for Success in League Work" by Prof. F. E. Davenport, of Kingston, Pa. Reports of Local Chapters and an evening Platform meeting in the interests of Temperance. Thursday Aug. 4th will be fully occupied by the Mt. Grove Chautauqua Assembly. Hon. T. H. Murray, of Clearfield, will lecture at 10:30 on the "Heroism of St Paul." Recognition services at 2:30 p. m. and Round Table and Camp Fire in the evening. Friday Aug. 5th will be Missionary Day, morning hours devoted to the Parent Missionary Society with an address by our Miss secretaries. The afternoon by the Woman's Foreign and Women's Home Miss Societies and the opening sermon of the Camp Meeting for the evening which will continue until the following Thursday night with Tuesday the 9th as Communion Day. Rev. W. A. Spencer, D. D. will preach the communion sermon. Drs. Kynett and Rittenhouse, of Phila. will assist the ministers of the District. Governor Pattison will spend a day on the grounds A normal class will be conducted daily. Rev. R. H. Gilbert, of Tyrone, will give illustrated "Talks" at "Children's Hour" daily. Prof. Kirkpatrick of Phila., the eminent musical composer will be in charge of the singing. The association has increased accomodations and facilities for the comfort of their patrons One of the greatest attractions of Mt. Grove is its seclusion and quiet—No Sunday Trains—while its scenery and pure mountain air is healthful and invigorating. The charges are low and influences helpful and uplifting.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Arrangements have been made for holding an interesting union Christian Endeavor meeting in the Lutheran church this Friday evening. Reports will be received from delegates to the large International C. E. convention recently held in New York City.

Rev. Heilman will speak of the Spiritual Influence of the convention and Missions; Miss Nora Finney, of its Free Parliaments; W. H. Brower, of the Lookout Committee, Miss Eva Rupert, the Importance of Individual effort, Rev. I. H. Stearns, Features of Christian Endeavor.

All who would like to hear of this great convention from those who had the privilege of seeing its vast audiences. hearing its thrilling music, and attending its inspiring sessions, are cordially invited to be present.

The Colored Camp-meeting at Rupert was well attended last Sunday. All the conveyances were put into good use, besides a great many desired the exercise and walked down. The meeting will close Sunday night.

A Valuable Whip Cost, $2,000.

The Vanderbilt family owns a valuable whip. It was presented to the late W. H. Vanderbilt by the Jackson & Woodin Car company, of Berwick, Pa. The design was made by Fritz Kaldenburg, the sculptor at a cost of $2,000. The whip and ivory stock, before any carving was done cost $600. It is seven feet long. Above the stock the whip is made of solid whale bone, then worth $3 per pound, now scarce at $10. Over this solid whalebone is the finest braiding of split tapered whalebone ever attempted.

The braiding of the whip and the making of the snapper occupied one whole month. The case for the whip cost $100. The handle of the whip is the purest ivory, twenty-one inches long and one and one half inches thick at the butt end, which is an oramental capital, from which a floral pattern emanates, emblematic of power, truth and perpetuity, which encircles four panels. In each panel is a wonderful piece of carving—on one side a train of cars, on the other a steamboat symbolizing the fountain of Cornelius Vrnderbilt's great achievements.

On the third and fourth pannels are the achievements of W. H. Vanderbilt's genius—the Grand Central Railroad Depot on one and on the other himself in a buggy driving his celebrated fast horses on the road. On the end of the handle two portrait busts in high relief of Cornelius and W. H. Vanderbilt—father and son. The whip is sacredly kept in a glass case among the art treasures of the Vanderbilt gallery, and in future generations will be treasured as a work of art, even though it is only a whip. —*Jeweler's Review.*

DEATH OF DR. O. A. MEGARGELL

Dr O. A. Megargell died at his residence in Orangeville, Thursday of last week, after a lingering illness of several months. He was 56 years of age and had been a resident of Orangeville since he was 13 years of age. He graduated in the study of medicine at Castleton Vt. in 1859, and practiced for a short time in Luzerne County when he returned again to Orangeville. In 1859 he was married to Rebecca Achenbach daughter of the late Samuel Achenbach, who, together with their children survive the loved husband and father.

He was a strong democrat, and twice received the support of his party in the county for Congerssman but failed in the district, as others were too shrewd in politics for him.

He was a member of the order of Masons who attended in a body to pay their last respects.

As a physician he had wide reputation, and was often called into consultation in difficult cases.

Funeral services were held at the house Sunday morning July 17th at 10 o'clock. Conducted by Rev. A. Houtz, assisted by Rev. Davis

BASE BALL.

The most interesting game of the season was played at Athletic Park Wednesday between the Shamokin club and Bloomsburg, resulting in a score of 3 to 0 in favor of the home club. The Shamokin team was composed of a jolly set of boys, they have upon their coats a blue badge and the favorite four leaf clover, with the words "Clover Club." Immediately after the game they drove through the town in their own conveyance, cheering lustily for the Bloomsburg boys. In the evening they hired the Bloomsburg Cornet Band and bearing a banner inscribed "One, two, three,—out! When we live, we live in clover &c," they marched up and down Main street, cheering, singing and firing rockets, red fire was burned along their route. They kept up the parade until about ten o'clock. They made hosts of friends during their visit here.

Ten years ago John Heintzig, of Shamokin, concealed $900 in a bed mattress and went to Hungary to visit his relatives, expecting to return in a few weeks. He was arrested there for desertion and had to serve six years in the army. He met other reverses and did not return to Shamokin until Thursday last, Heintzig went to his old boarding house, still kept by the same man as when he lived there, and found the $900 in the mattress. He had been afraid to write to the landlord about it for fear he might keep the money.

Rev. J. Ellis Bell, pastor of the Grace Methodist Church, Williamsport, preached in the Lutheran Church of this place last Sunday, he having exchanged pulpits with the pastor Rev. P. A. Heilman. The congregation was well pleased with the sermon.

A PLEASANT PARTY AT PROCTOR.

Monday evening was one which will not be forgotten for a long, long time by the society people of Bloomsburg, for it was the occasion of one of the most delightful parties ever given in this vicinity. Invitations had been extended by Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Waller, and a special train conveyed their guests over the Bloomsburg and Sullivan railroad to Jamison City, where at Proctor Inn, the popular resort, a most delightful evening was spent.

The train started from the Main St. station of the road promptly at 6:20 and for about an hour and a half the guests were treated to a ride through one of the most beautiful regions in the State, along the banks of old Fishing-creek.

Upon arrival at the City, all repaired to rooms assigned them, and when the party appeared again in the parlors all were in full evening dress. At about nine o'clock the sweet strains of an overture, well rendered by the Stopfer and Fisk orchestra of Williamsport, floated out upon the cool mountain air, and the guests began assembling, being received in the parlors by Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Wirt, Mrs. R. C. Neal, and Mr. and Mrs. Wigfall.

In a short time the orchestra struck up a waltz, and the beautiful ladies and gallant men were soon circling in the "mazy". From this time until supper was served the dancing was almost continuous.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the doors leading from the parlors to the dining rooms were thrown open, and the guests entered and were seated around eight tables, according to cards bearing the name of each one and placed at their respective places. The tables and dining room, as well as the parlors, were tastily decorated with ferns, etc.

After supper dancing was kept up until nearly one o'clock, when the guests again repaired to the various rooms, and after changing their costumes, wended their way down stairs to the station, and boarded the train, which was soon in motion, reaching Bloomsburg in the short time of one hour. The trip was one that will live long in the memories of all present, every one expressing him or herself as having had a delightful time.

Those present from a distance were: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wiegand, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Neal, Mr. H. O. Rogers and wife, Mrs. R. C. Neal, Misses Powers, Monroe, Parkes and McHenry, Messrs. Rickets, Goodhue, Hodge, Jones and Williamson.

Everything in the arrangements moved smoothly from beginning to end. Mr. Hill proprietor of Proctor Inn, did everything possible for the accommodation of his guests, and the railroad facilities were excellent.

ESPY.

Miss Lilie Edwards of Muncy who has been visiting friends and relatives at this place during the past two weeks returned home on Monday.

Messrs. E. Hummel and C. Hess took a drive to Lime Ridge a few evenings since on fast time, with Joe's champion Pony.

Sammie Bogert is rapidly improving from his recent illness; we are glad to see him around again.

Children's Day services will be held in the new Evangelical church of this place on next Sabbath evening.

The members of the M. E. Church of this place will hold a festival in the Park on Saturday evening June 30th.

Two of Bloomsburg's prominent young men took a pleasure trip a few days since, using for their conveyance a sail boat, we do not know their intended destination, as they accidentaly took a bath when they arrived at Espy, and they then headed their bark for home without a sail.

The State Printer has just issued in pamphlet form a digest of the Pennsylvania ballot law of 1891 which should be in the hands of every citizen, and especially of every election officer. It is intended for the guidance of officials and voters and contains a complete analysis of the law divided into twenty sections and explaining the duties of the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor and Attorney General, State Treasurer, County Commissioners, Sheriff and courts. police officers and Constables, election officers and citizens and, in short, of all who by any means have anything to do with the execution and enforcement of the new law. As the great majority of our citizens, are not likely to be able to take practical lessons in voting under the new law until November next, a careful perusal of this little pamphlet will assist them greatly in understanding and applying its practical provisions.

A Prosperous Church.

In quarterly report of Rev. W. G. Ferguson, pastor of Methodist Episcopal church made to his Quarterly Conference Monday night he stated forty-two persons have joined the church by letter and nine on profession of faith, fifty-one in all, deducing two removals and one death, a gain of forty eight during the Quarter. The basket collections show an average of thirty-four per cent over same dates last year; Steward's fund equal to claims upon it. Sunday School increasing, numbers 507. Interest in Epworth League services unabated. The lot adjoining church on corner of Market and Third streets bought for $4,000 and $2,000 paid on it. The Ladies' Aid Society papered and carpeted the parlor of parsonage with other improvements; a beautiful and costly suit of parlor furniture, the magnificent donation of Mrs. Freas Brown. The trustees through their committee C C. Peacock, Esq., Dr. Brown, L. N. Moyer, J. C. Brown added carpets furniture, &c, steam heat has also been introduced from the town plant, a new and handsome gable put in front of parsonage, and a new roof of slate, while the patent pavement on both the Market and Fifth street fronts, now being put down. The old stone pavement in front of parsonage will be put down along the new church lot to widen the pavement on the Third street front, and the brick used to replace the worn out wooden pavement in back parsonage and garden. Total cost of improvements to parsonage about $1400.

MILLVILLE.

Estella Robbins of Unityville is sewing in town this week.

Susan Heller has returned home after a visit to her son at Beaver.

R. B. Grimes was called to Lightstreet last Saturday by the serious illness of his mother, but returned Sunday leaving her some detter.

Samuel Johnson of Lightstreet spent Sunday in town.

The Creamery has gotten to be a favorite resort on Sunday for those wishing Ice Cream. Parties come from quite a distance for cream.

Next Sunday night has been set aside for Children's day at this place, extensive prepparations are being made to make it a snccess.

One night last week Jacob Beagle Night Watchman on the W. W. Ry. while down under the engine cleaning the fire box, the valve flew open and the engine started, and but for his presence of mind would have been killed. He grabbed hold of chains under the engine and threw his feet over the axel on the tender, the engine ran back with such force as to smash in the front end of a coach also breaking the back end of the tank, it then ran on back striking another engine and shoving it and other cars off the track, the engine and coach were taken to Watsontown on Sunday for repairs.

Rev. Whitney and Josephus Grimes were in town this week.

E. R. Eves is now driving a fine horse which he recently bought at Orangeville.

John Bruner was the first man that paid tax in the Borough.

CENTRAL PARK.

There will be more excursions to Central this year than any season. The fact is, people have been looking about for some suitable place for summer excursions, and have found none so desirable as that of Central. The scenery along the route is grand. The train leaving early in the morning, the woods and hills afford protection from the sun, and the passengers are not annoyed by dust and dirt. The temperature at Central is nearly ten degrees lower than this place, and the mountsprings produce a water that is absolutely pure. The grove itself is certainly beautiful. Our people here do not half appreciate the advantages we enjoy by our nearness to such a beautiful place, and the exceedingly low car fare of less than a cent a mile to reach there. If this grove were located along any other railroad we believe that the full excursion rate of two cents a mile would be charged, and still the grove always occupied.

W. M. Weaver gave a hearty reception to his Sunday School Class last Friday evening at his home on First Street. It was nearly midnight when they separated, and even then they were loathe to part.

The W. C. T. U. of Stillwater will hold a Silver Medal Contest in the St. James church, Thursday evening, July 28. Admittance fee 10 cents. Contestants and children under 12 yrs. free.

There was a beautiful display of northern lights last Saturday night.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Elwell are visiting friends in Towanda this week.

Miss Mary Tustin is taking an outing at Jamison city this week,

Miss Emma Graul of Philadelphia is with her sister Mrs. Wm. Chrisman.

Dr. S. B. Arment and family spent several days up the creek last week.

Miss Annie Woods and Miss Annie Eyer are visiting at Lock Haven.

Frank Ikeler and S. F. Peacock spent Sunday at Hotel Shikellimy.

Dr. Arment's family is taking an outing at Wm. Cole's above Jamison City.

Mrs. S. F. Peacock is spending a week at Hotel Shikellimy as the guest of Miss Packer of Sunbury.

William Neal and family were at William Cole's mansion, above Jamison City, last week.

J. W. Perry, proprietor of Elk Run hotel, the sportsman's headquarters, was in town Saturday of last week.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. House and children are visiting relatives in Central New York. They will be absent several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sharpless and their son H. F. Sharpless and wife, are spending a few days at Ocean Grove.

W. B. Taylor's family have been spending the past week at Kelchner's hotel above Elk Grove.

Frank H. Sloan came home from Baltimore on Thursday, and spent a a few days.

Wm. Walter and two sons are visiting his mother, Mrs. Michael Walter, this week.

Mr Wagonseller and Charles Hughes of Shamokin, drove up Wednesnay and spent the day with L. T. Sharpless and family.

Mr. Steele, editor of the Shamokin *Dispatch* took in the ball game at Bloomsburg Wednesday, between the Shamokin and Bloomsburg teams.

Miss Fannie and Miss Katie Shelly, of Pottsville, who were the guests of Mrs. Edward Humphery last week returned home last Saturday.

Mr. Ed. Walton, Journeyman jeweler for J. G. Wells, was hastily summoned home in Philadelphia, Tuesday. He returned to Bloomsburg again Wednesday evening.

Mrs. C. E. Rice and family are visiting in New York State from whence she will go to her home in Germanie, Potter County. She will be absent several weeks.

Prof. C. P. Zaner, proprietor of the Zanerian Art School at Columbus, Ohio, arrived here Friday of last week, and remained with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Zaner of Forks, over Sunday. "Charles," by which name he is more familiarly known, is first in the art profession of penmanship. He left via New York on his return home Monday.

ITALIAN DEAD.

Nicholas Gerunti, an Italian who has been employed lately at Neal's furnace, was found dead near the back yard of Frank Caldrone, with whom he had been boarding. He was at work Sunday evening throwing the dirt out of a cellar for Dr. Harter, on Eighth street. About half past nine Frank Caldrone urged him to quit work and come in the house; he, however continued at his work. When Mrs. Caldrone arose in the morning about half past five o'clock, she found him lying upon the ground with his hat covering his face. The alarm was given and the inhabitants of Eighth street soon gathered to see the body. The deceased was about thirty-seven years of age and had been a resident of Bloomsburg for about eight months. Information was sent to Jno. M. Clark, Esq. who acting as Coroner selected the following persons as jurymen: J. H. Maize, J. S Williams, E. P. Williams, C. B. Lutz, James Reilley and John Woods; these persons accompanied by Dr. Reber visited the place where the body was found and after hearing the testimony of Frank Caldrone and Mary his wife, John Fry, and Dr. Reber, the jury gave a verdict that death ensued from natural causes, as no marks of violence could be found.

H. G. Housel will give a Clam Supper in the Neal lot opposite City Hall, East Main Street, on Friday and Saturday evenings. This will be the first of the kind that has been given in Bloomsburg for the past fifteen years. Every effort will be made to give a first-class supper and to secure perfect order. Let all who enjoy good clam suppers come and get a dish

THE UNKNOWN BOUND.

I watched a sail until it dropped from sight.
Over the rounding sea. A gleam of white.
A last far-flashed farewell, and, like a thought
Slipt out of mind, it vanished and was not.

Yet, to the helmsman standing at the wheel,
Broad seas still stretched before the gliding Reel.
Disaster? Change?—he felt no slightest sign;
He dreamed he of that dim horizon line.

So may it be, perchance, when down the tide
Our dear ones vanish. Peacefully they glide
On level seas, nor mark the unknown bound.
We call it death—to them 'tis life beyond!
—Catholic World.

ROBINSON'S WOOING.

Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, had for a long time been in love with Miss Elizabeth, but he was such a timid young man that he had hesitated about confessing his love for her. Once he had proposed to her, and on that occasion she had—to use his own words—"made a fool of him," so that he hesitated about repeating the experiment. But finally he mustered up his courage, and then the question as to how he should propose became leading and pertinent.

At first he thought it would be advisable to take her out for a drive. He had heard from intimate friends that a girl in the course of an afternoon drive can not help but tell the man that she loves him—that is, if she does love him—so he came to the conclusion that the drive was the best way out of the difficulty. But an examination of his pocketbook revealed the fact that after all there might be better ways. He then suggested to himself that perhaps it would be well to take her to some one of the dances to which they both had invitations. He explained this scheme to his friend, Rapleigh, and Rapleigh immediately discouraged it.

Rapleigh recalled to his mind the fact that dances are generally well attended, and that proposing in a crowd calls for a great deal more tact and circumspection than the amount in the possession of Robinson. Then Robinson came to the conclusion that proposing by telephone was the correct thing in these days of improvements and novelties.

"It would be so dramatic," exclaimed Robinson.

But Rapleigh also discouraged this idea.

"I once heard of a man," he said, "who proposed to a girl over the telephone. She was a telephone girl. He said 'Hello' to her before proposing to her. After they were married he turned the word around whenever he thought of her. So that I wouldn't advise you to propose to Miss Elizabeth over the telephone. Not that I think that she would lead you to that kind of a life, but I am superstitious."

Robinson said something about the condemnation of Rapleigh's superstition.

"Why don't you go to her and propose to her like a man," said Rapleigh.

Robinson called attention to the fact that he was very bashful and nervous.

"But it will be all over in a moment."

"But suppose it turns out the wrong way?"

"Oh, nonsense. It's the adventurous hawk that catches the—and besides, she can't say anything worse than 'no.'"

"Rapleigh," exclaimed Robinson, "you don't know Miss Elizabeth; in fact, you don't know women at all if you think 'no' is the only thing—the worst thing that they can say. I would rather, for the time being, have an ordinary judge say, 'And may heaven have mercy on your soul,' than to have an ordinary girl of the nineteenth century say that she appreciates the compliment, but"——

"I have a scheme," interrupted Rapleigh; "take a pen and write as I dictate."

"But"—

"Do as I say."

So Robinson got a pen and sat down.

Rapleigh began: "My dear"—

"No," exclaimed Robinson, "that will not do. It is not affectionate enough. It sounds as if I were about to ask her to pass the butter.

"How would simple 'dearest' do?"

"Not at all. I'll begin with the letter and leave off the address. Would you make a paragraph mark?"

"No, leave it off. She will then know that you mean the address, but can not find words sufficiently loving to express your meaning."

Then Rapleigh dictated:

"I want you to be my wife. I will call Friday night for my answer. If you will not marry me say that you are out. If you will marry me, then come down into the parlor when I call."

Rapleigh wanted it some other night than Friday. He said that Friday was an unlucky day.

"It's my lucky day," said Robinson, and so they made it Friday.

Robinson sealed the letter and stamped it.

"Here," he said, "you address it. I am too nervous."

So Rapleigh addressed it and put it into his pocket to mail.

Friday afternoon Rapleigh told Robinson that he had forgotten all about the letter. They put a stamp upon it, and the postman said it would get uptown before dinner-time.

After dinner Robinson dressed himself very carefully in his state-occasion clothes and went uptown for his answer. Robinson determined on the way uptown that if she said no it would ruin him and put him into a young and drunkard's grave.

Robinson rang the bell and the servant girl took his card. He sat in the drawing-room to wait for an answer. His heart and his ribs began a fistic encounter. His fingers clutched each other nervously. Finally the maid reappeared. She had his card in her hand. She was smiling.

"She has refused me," exclaimed Robinson to himself, and he felt something sump in his head.

"Miss Elizabeth will be down in a moment," said the maid. "She has just come in and is at dinner."

It was a great, a trying moment. Robinson turned deathly pale, then sank back into the chair. It was the happiest moment in his life. In a minute he heard the rustling of a skirt—her skirt.

The portieres were parted, pushed aside. Miss Elizabeth, radiant, with a beautiful blush on her face, stood before him, coyly peeping up at him.

Robinson sprang to his feet. He rushed like a young cyclone down upon her. He clasped her in his arms. He kissed her furiously, passionately, once, twice, half a hundred times. A shriek rang through the house.

Miss Elizabeth, struggling, panting, shrieked time and time again.

"How dare you, sir! how dare you!" she cried, finally freeing herself and standing before him white with rage.

Robinson, stupefied, looked at her in dumb amazement, saw the white face, the flashing eyes; heard approaching footsteps, made a dash for the hall, caught up his coat and hat, slammed the door shut after him, and never stopped running until he reached the club barroom.

That night Miss Elizabeth, after recovering her composure, went up to her room and found on the bureau a letter addressed to her in a strange handwriting. She opened it. The letter inside was written in a different hand—a well-known hand.

Miss Elizabeth read the letter. Then the tears came into her eyes.

She rang for the servant girl. The servant girl lost her place—was discharged without a recommendation.

Robinson began to drink, then suddenly stopped drinking, and now they say is about to be married to Miss Elizabeth.—Cincinnati Post.

Adobe Houses.

The adobe houses of Arizona and New Mexico are not built from ignorance, but from a regard for comfort. They are, for that climate, the warmest in winter, and in summer the coolest that can be constructed. The adobe is only mud made of the loamy clay; the bricks are about sixteen inches long by nine or ten in width, and eight in thickness. They are sun-dried, and after the house is begun, and the walls are reared to a height of two or three feet, they are left for a week in order to dry, the process of building and waiting continuing until the house is constructed. Then the walls are plastered within, the roof put on, and the house left for two or three weeks before the occupants move in. The small cost and little trouble with which an adobe house can be built, together with its superior comfort, render it the favorite structure in tropical North America, and a long time will elapse before it is superseded either by wood, brick or stone.

Certain Beasts in Winter.

It may be stated more specifically here that among the hibernating animals every graduation of slumber has been noted. Some creatures display only imperfect hibernation or repose, waking, moving and feeding now and again during the winter; others may show signs of life a few times in three or four months, while the remainder, as I have said, appear as if they are dead. If you disturb the most venomous viper in winter, and he stings, no harm will come of it.

But many of the hibernating animals perish when the weather is excessively cold, unless warmly housed. The animal temperature falls to that of the atmosphere, and when the cold becomes intense the animal is wakened by it, moves about for a short time, then relapses into a torpor which speedily ends in death. A curious fact is that the action of the heart has been known to continue frequently for a considerable time after the hibernating animal has been decapitated.—Animal Friends.

Why They Are Poor.

Country editors always remain poor, but that is because they are not mean enough to get rich. In order to get rich it is only necessary to trust nobody, to befriend none, to get everything and save all you get; to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us; to be friend to no man and have no man for our friend; to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent; to be mean, miserly and despised for some thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty near enough wealth is collected by a disregard of the human heart at the expense of every enjoyment save that of wallowing in filthy meanness, death comes to finish the work. Country editors prefer to remain poor, live happy and die happy.—Jefferson County (Mon.) Sentinel.

Cripples at the Capital.

Strangers in the Captal express much surprise at the number of cripples to be seen here, and offer various explanations of the sight. The majority of maimed citizens are officeholders, who were crippled during the late war. The form in which they are mostly injured is the loss of an arm, oftener left one, as observation shows. Many have parted with a leg, and the suppliers of substitutes in willow, cork or rubber in Washington aver that this is one of the best markets in the country for their profession. Besides these injuries received through violence, there are scores of people in the Government service who are afflicted with natural deformities. They are to be found particularly in the Treasury Department.—Kate Field's Washington.

A Queer Peach Tree.

"Did you ever see anything like this?" said Mr. E. E. Kirby, ticket agent of the East Tennessee road, as he held up a peach seed as large as a man's fist. "Well, I know you haven't. There's a peach inside of the seed, and the tree on which the peach grew is the only peach tree that I ever heard of that, instead of growing the seed on the inside of the peach, grows the peach on the inside of the seed. Some years ago, while I was visiting in southern Georgia, I grafted a peach tree on an Australian cherry tree. The twig bore fruit, but the fruit apparently was nothing but seeds. It was not disturbed, however, until they had grown very large, when one of the seeds was pulled and broken open. On the inside was a perfectly formed green peach. After that none of the seeds were disturbed until they had changed color from light brown to black. Then one of them was broken open and a ripe peach of a light yellow color was found inside."

A MONSTER ANACONDA.

He Nearly Got the Better of a Snake Hunter.

AN ADVENTURE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Terrible Peril of a Man Who Had a Commission from a London House to Collect Big Reptiles—He Barely Escaped with Life.

"Two years ago last Christmas," said a former employee of Jamrach, the noted dealer in wild animals, to a Detroit Free Press reporter, "I shipped to London a large cargo of South American reptiles. Among them were two 25-foot anacondas—fair sized specimens as such snakes go. They were neatly packed in separate barrels, but one was hardly in shape for traveling, as he was just shedding his skin. Being such a well matched pair, I hoped they would pull through all right, but on arrival our friend was dead. The result was that I had hardly got a taste of home comforts when there came a cable calling for another anaconda. I hated like anything to go back to the swamps at that time of the year, but I had no choice. Guiana is the nearest port for big snakes, and there I went, determined to hurry matters. Now, I could have got a dozen fair sized crawlers in a week, but hearing of some monster snakes up country I got the fever and set off to interview them. I hired a boat manned by half a dozen Indians and went seventy odd miles up the Essequebo.

"We tracked several big serpents every day, but none of them came up to my expectations, and after two weeks of fruit-

SHOOTING THE SNAKE.

less search I began to think I was wasting time on what seemed a fool's errand. Still, knowing the reputation of the country, I hated to give up, and so I decided to stay yet another week. Three days went by, and still nothing extraordinary turned up. Then on the evening of the fourth I took my gun and went out after game, as I was tired of eating the fish the Indians supplied with unvarying monotony. Before I had gone a mile I brought down a small antelope, and as there was plenty of time to get back to camp before supper I hunted up a shady spot by the side of a little stream and lay down for a quiet smoke. The tramp and the heat had made me sleepy, and I dozed away with half closed eyes.

"About sundown something made me start up, and I saw a sight that made my heart jump to my throat. Coming slowly out of the stream, waving its head to and fro, I spied an enormous anaconda. The stream was more than twenty-five feet across, but may I never speak again if his head and five feet or more of his neck weren't clear out of the water on my side and a yard or so of his tail on the other. For a moment I sat perfectly still—paralyzed, partly with delight at having at last got on the trail of such a monster and partly with fright at the sight. There was nothing to do but watch, so I sat there and saw him come wholly out of the water.

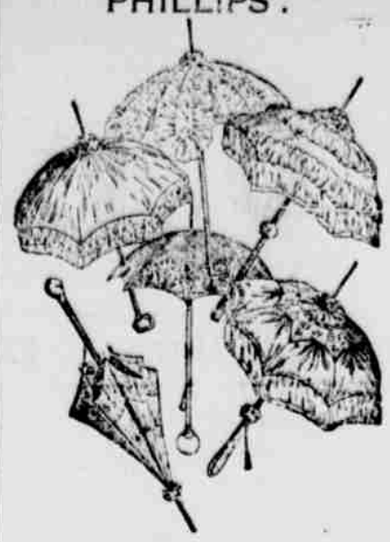
"He was about fifty yards away, and I noted his colors were different from the usual run of anacondas. Black on top, he had gray sides with brown spots, and only his belly was yellow. He must have just cast his skin, for it shone dazzlingly. For awhile he lay motionless on the grass, then he raised his head and wagged it up and down. How he spotted me I can't even guess, but when I noticed he was looking straight at me I felt decidedly queer. My gun, a double barrel, was loaded with buckshot, but I had no notion of courting an encounter. Yet it would not do to run, for no man can outfoot a snake. So I sat there, perfectly still, not daring to move, and waited. In a few moments the anaconda dropped his head and lay seemingly motionless, still looking toward me. Watching him closely I discovered he was moving, yet I couldn't detect the quiver of a scale. Then I saw he was coming closer—coming for me—actually stalking me! As the thought flashed through my mind my hair stood on end.

"On he crept—gliding so slowly, so insidiously, I couldn't tell how he moved, but he was getting closer all the time. I don't know if I prayed, but with all my might I strove to shake off the frightful torpor that had seized me. The sweat poured out all over me, but I couldn't move a finger. Thirty feet—twenty feet away. Nearer yet—ten feet—then he raised his head. That movement saved me—before that awful, motionless, gliding approach of death I was powerless, but the sudden break gave me back my powers. To seize my gun, spring to my feet, yell, let fly both barrels and take to my heels didn't take a second. As I fled I heard the brute hissing like a barrel full of mad cats, but I didn't stop to size up the damage. Reaching camp more dead than alive, I hustled the Indians into the boat, and we spent the night five miles down the stream.

"My tale scared the Indians and we sat up all night guns in hand. With morning our courage revived and we went back to investigate. The snake had gone—so had the antelope, so I guess I didn't hurt him badly. We tracked him to a dense swamp, but neither money nor threats could induce those Indians to follow him in; to tell the truth, I didn't press them very hard. We left the neighborhood that same day and I contented myself with shipping Jamrach a couple of twenty footers I picked up on my way down the stream. They arrived at London in good shape and, as he never knew what a specimen he had lost, he was perfectly satisfied."

While Joseph Holloway, aged fourteen years, of Pottstown, Pa., was riding in a Reading railroad passenger car, he grasped the branch of a tree from the car window. He was drawn through the window and fell violently on the track. His injuries are serious.

PHILLIPS'.



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My Plymouth Rocks and Red Caps are great favorites, as is proven by my past success. Eggs of either kind $1.50 per 13 or $2.50 per 26. Write for information.

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It will pay anyone in want of **WALL PAPER** to send 8c. to pay postage on our beautiful line of over 100 matched samples at lowest prices. Address P. H. CADY, 26 High St., Providence, R. I.

She Meant Business.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A Connecticut man was looking over a list of figures while his wife sat near sewing away at a great rate when all at once he exclaimed:

"By Ned Sarah, would you have thought that?"

"Thought what?" she asked with that strange obtuseness of wives which is so provoking to their husbands.

"Why, by this table of population, just issued by the Census Bureau, I find that there are 89,672 more men in Michigan then there are women."

"And we have seven unmarried daughters, Josiah," she said, putting down her work.

"Yes," he replied, vaguely.

"Well, what are you sitting there saying 'yes' for?" she asked, pettishly. "Why don't you get up and go to packing? I'm going to move right into the State of Michigan before that surplus 89,672 is all taken up."

I have been a great sufferer from dry catarrh for many years, I tried many remedies, but none did me so much benefit as Ely's Cream Balm. It completely cured me. M. J. Lally, 39 Woodward Ave., Boston Highlands, Mass.

After using Ely's Cream Balm two months I was surprised to find that the right nostril, which was closed for over twenty years, was open and free as the other, and can use it now as I could not do for many years. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cressengham, 275 18th St Brooklyn. 7-22-2t.

Perennial Poverty.

From the Detroit Free Press.

He laid down his Sunday paper gently.

"I had no idea," he said to his wife earnestly, "that at this season of the year there would be so much want in the city."

Poverty is perennial," she replied axiomatically. "Like death, it hath all seasons for its own. What does the paper say about it?"

"Why, just look there," he said, spreading four or five pages of "want ads." before her sympathetic gaze, and then dodging a book she threw at him with promptness and dispatch.

The Genuine Merit.

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends where-ever it is fairly and honestly tried. Its proprietors are highly gratified at the lettars which come entirely unsolicited from men and women in the learned professions warmly commending Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it has done for them.

Why He Flagged the Train.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One of Michigan's railroad companies decided to establish a freight and ticket office at R——, a small flag station in the southern part of the State, and the grocery-keeper of this hamlet was commissioned as agent. The first morning he awoke about 5 o'clock, and, hearing the "limited" whistle in the distance, hurriedly slid into his trousers, and, without stopping to finish dressing, dashed down the stairs, flag in hand, ran out upon the platform and began wildly waving the flag across the track. The train stopped; the conductor alighted, and seeing no one but the agent in sight, turned to him with the inquiry:

"Where's your passengers?"

"Haven't any," replied the agent, as he made another grab to keep his trousers from dropping down.

"Then why in thunder did you stop us?"

"W-well, I—I—thought perhaps there might be someone who would want to get off here."

A lady, whose hair came out with every combing, was induced to give Ayer's Hair Vigor a faithful trial. She did so, and not only was the loss of hair checked, but a new and vigorous growth soon succeeded that which had gone.

How to Begin.

From the Boston Post.

"The way to succeed," said the rich philosopher, "is to begin right; begin right me boy."

"I suppose you mean that I should have been born rich, as you were," said the young man.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures liver complaint, rheumatism, and all diseases of the blood.

Not Tempting as an Income.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

The Kansas wheat fields are ripe for the harvest, but laborers are few and wages of $2 and $3 a day with board are offered without takers The trouble is that too many men are trying to get rich by legislation.

The American Eagle must be a gay old bird—he is bald. If you don't want to be bald, use Hall's Renewer, and you won't be. Try it.

The Stump of Genius.

From the Somerville Journal.

More good things have been written in literature with the stump of a half-dulled lead pencil than were ever put on paper with the finest of pearl-handled gold pens.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

NO TWO COUNTRIES USE THE SAME KIND OF BREAD.

The Englishman Looks With Disfavor on American Hot Bread—French Loaves the Shape of a Cord-Wood Stick—Varieties of the Oriental Baker.

A broad assertion is made, but it is nevertheless a true one, that there are no two countries in the world where the people make and eat the same kind of bread. Even in such closely kindred countries as England America there exists a decided difference of opinion in regard to the consumption of this staple article of food. The American custom of eating biscuits as hot as they can be handled from the oven is regarded by John Bull with even a greater measure of disfavor than that of swallowing big tumblers of ice water at our meals. Mr. Bull, he of the cellarful of fine old crusted port, the daily round of roast beef, carrots, mince pie and Gorgonsola cheese, thinks the thinness, the nervousness and the dyspepsia of his Cousin Jonathan comes largely from these twin evils of hot bread and ice cold water.

In France the ordinary loaf assumes the proportions of a roll the size of a man's fore arm, and four feet long. In any French village, about meal times, grown people and children may be seen walking sedately along the streets with a four-foot stick of bread thrust under each arm. A careless youngster sometimes forgets himself to the extent of letting the hindmost end of the stick trail along the ground.

Not until one gets down to the principalities of the Balkan peninsula does any really noteworthy innovation occur. Here one finds the medium between Asiatic and European methods of making bread. The medium is far from being a happy one, however; no more execrable bread is to be found the whole world round than is served up to a traveller at the wayside mehanas of Bulgaria. Beside being villainously heavy and well nigh black, it is coarse and repulsive, almost as wet saw dust to the palate; sand, moreover, enters very largely into its composition from carelessness in handling and milling the wheat.

This style of bread confronts the disgusted European traveller for the first two hundred miles beyond the Bosphorus, until one gets pretty well out of the Greek and Bulgarian settlements in western Apatolia, where another decided change is experienced. Here we come suddenly into the realm of the simon pure unleavened variety of Asia. Bread is now called ekmek, and takes the form of flat cakes or sheets about two feet in diameter and the thickness of ordinary blotting paper.

The necessaries for the preparation of this ekmek are coarse wheat flour, water, mixing trough, rolling pin, a large thin griddle and a slow burning substance called tezek for a fire. Taking these simple ingredients outside the house early in the morning, the Turkish or Armenian female kindles the fire, mixes the dough, rolls it out, bakes it and stacks enough of it up to serve her household for the day. When fresh and warm this bread is tough and cloggy; a few days later it loses something of its clogginess, but retains its toughness, and as it advances in age it becomes brittle and hard. It is as indestructible, healthful and useful an article of food as the hard tack issued to the ancient mariner and the old man of the sea.

In Asia Minor, as in all other countries, however, the luxurious requirements of city-bred people demand some kind of improvement on the drivers and goat herds. Therefore, in gratification of their epicurean tastes, the ingenious Oriental baker has conceived and prepared little hoops or rings of bread about the size of the rope quoits aboard an Atlantic steamer. These novel preparations are made of finer and whiter flour than the ekmek, and are rendered light and aristocratic by the addition of sour dough or other leavening substance.

This sort of bread prevails throughout the cities of Asia Minor, and the use of ekmek extends eastward among the peasantry of western Persia as far as Tabreez. Here the staff of life undergoes another transformation, and in many respects a change for the better. The nune of the Persian city bazaars is really excellent bread, most Europeans giving it preference over every kind they are acquainted with. Nune is turned out for proper consumption and approval in the forms of flat cakes a foot broad and three to four feet long. The baker takes a lump of dough of the proper size and rolls it dexterously into the proper shape and thickness on his bare forearm. He then flips a light shower of water over its surface, and with a masterly toss spreads it over a bed of heated pebbles.

Contact with the almost red hot pebbles quickly converts it into a cake of nicely browned indentations and spongy risings that render it almost as light as if leavened with yeast. The peasantry of eastern Persia and Khorassan make a coarse imitation of this same form of bread, which is also very palatable and wholesome when eaten fresh. The cakes are smaller and thicker than those of the city baker, and their baking apparatus is altogether different. The oven is a huge, upright earthenware jar. This is heated to the proper consistency by inserting live coals and covering up the top. The dough, being patted out into a cake by the hands, the woman sprinkles it with water, dabs it against the inside wall of the jar and then quickly replaces the cover; in a few minutes the cake is nicely baked.

In Afghanistan the people adopt the Persian methods of bread making, without possessing the same skill or exercising the same care and trouble in its preparation.

Jay Gould carries in his purse a ten-cent piece which he declares at one time was all that stood between him and a dead-broke condition.

Senator Coke, of Texas never wears a necktie or cravat, but he can get away with a paper of fine cut quicker than any of his colleagues.

THE TIRED YOUNG MAN.

How He Awoke Under Pressure and Then Went to Sleep Again.

The tired young man went yachting last Sunday on his friend's cutter. He didn't seem to know anything about boats, and even the captain of the crew almost smiled as the young man tumbled over the coils of rope that seemed to be all over the deck.

The breeze was "sou'-so'west, sir," with hot puffs every other minute. When the tired young man had looked all over the shapely craft, he went below, filled a pipe and smoked contentedly.

The trip from East Boston to Hull was made with the mainsail, jib and staysail all set and the lee rail under water most of the time.

After dinner on the yacht off Hull, all hands, except the indifferent youth, lent a hand to furling the mainsail, housing the topmast and then pulling up the anchor, for there was no time to use the windlass.

The air stiffened till it was nearly a gale. Water poured in over the lee scupper. The faithful deckhand was away out on the footrope under the bowsprit, and by some means or other his boot had become tangled in a trailing sheetline.

Somebody must go to help him out of his unfortunate predicament. Every time the boat rode over a wave it plunged again, and the deckhand got a lively ducking.

The captain didn't care to leave the tiller, and the other fellows thought it was all a good joke.

"Beastly shame!" cried the tired man. "Somebody ought to go to him."

"Go yourself!" was the only consolation he got from his critics. "Jove, I fancy I'll have to," he answered, and went up forward.

In a twinkling he was far out on the bowsprit, while every time the nose of the boat ducked he got a soaking; but he helped the man, and by the time he got back into the standing room everybody was praising him for his courage.

He seemed to overlook them. He was very much bored. He lighted his pipe and looked rather doubtfully at a pair of new spring trousers thoroughly drenched.

Clambering down in the cabin his friends heard him bustling around in the forecastle.

"What are you doing in there?" asked Nat, who spied him watching a weather worn flatiron on the naphtha stove.

"Never do to go back to town, this way, you know. Must put a crease in these trousers!" and nothing was heard but the hiss of the iron on the wet cloth. —Boston Herald.

Got the Best of the Trade.

Major M. A. Steele and J. C. Nicholson, Esq., two of the cleverest gentlemen of Boonville, have returned from an absence of nearly a year in the State of Kansas. We accredit the Major with a story illustrative of the estimate in which land in Western Kansas is held by an unfortunate settler. A westward bound traveller met a "prairie schooner" drawn by a sorry-looking team and followed by a mangy-looking calf. "Hello, friend," said he, addressing the proprietor of the schooner, "which way?"

"Going back East."

"What are you doing with the calf?"

"Oh, I traded my farm for it."

"How much land?"

"Eighty acres—no, a hundred and sixty acres. The contract called for eighty acres, but the fellow couldn't read so I slipped the other eighty in on him." —Boonville Democrat.

Art in Harlem.

Miss Dauber, a Harlem artist, having finished a picture of a sunset which looked very much like an exploded vermillion factory, took the gem under her arm and proceeded to Mr. Smith's book store on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

"Mr. Smith, I desire to furnish the public an artistic treat. I will leave my picture here on exhibition. I wish, however, you would put a card on it informing the public that it is not for sale."

"Do you think it necessary, Miss Dauber?" replied Smith, after he had examined the picture carefully.—Texas Siftings.

Safe All Around.

Teacher—Tommy, you know what I told you yesterday—that if you didn't run right home and tell your mother you had played truant last week I would give you a good whipping.

Tommy—Yes'm; an' I told her.

Teacher—What did she say?

Tommy—She said if I hadn't told her she would have licked me, too.—Puck.

Just as Well.

Miss Pinkerly (before the good night)—Its raining so, now, Mr. Tutter, you had better take my umbrella.

Tutter—Thanks, Miss Pinkerly, I don't know but I will. But (brightly) I will try and bring it back with me to-morrow night.

Miss Pinkerly—Oh, you needn't trouble yourself, Mr. Tutter, you can just as well send it.—Cloak Review.

No Time Then.

Kingley—Well, old man, I see your daughter has got married. Allow me to congratulate you.

Bingo—Please don't do it now, old fellow. Wait for six months.

Kingley—Why, what's the matter.

Bingo (despondently)—The bills for her trousseau are just coming in.—Cloak Review.

No Contradiction.

"Here's a commendable miss-deed," observed Dinwiddie.

"Isn't your statement rather contradictory?" asked Gaswell.

"Not at all. I refer to the transfer of some real estate from my maiden aunt to your humble servant."—Texas Siftings.

An Improvement.

Husband—How do you like your new girl?

Wife—Well, she works me a little harder than the last one, but she is more respectful.—New York Weekly.

A NEW $12.00 SUIT SALE ON

TOO LATE in the season now to sell all of our Spring and Summer Suits at a profit; so they are yours at a loss. But it is not too late to wear them. You can wear them three months this year and five next. You see, it will pay to buy now. Men's and Young Men's $25, $22, $20 and $18 Homespun, Cheviot, Worsted and Serge Suits for $12.00. All sizes, hundreds to pick from and not an old garment in the lot. All new and manufactured by us this season. Great bargains in large and small Boys' Suits.

Browning, King & Co.

Leading American Clothiers,

910 and 912 Chestnut St.

WARREN A. REED.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

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Only the best work done. Finest effects in light, and shade; negatives retouched and modeled for superior finish. Copying viewing and life size crayons.

Over H. F. Clark & Son's store.

BLOOMSBURG.

SPRING TONIC

And Blood Purifier

Proves its worth with the first bottle. It is Popular as a Tonic, Popular as a Blood Purifier, Popular to take as it is agreeable to all; Popular for Children, as it acts readily and leaves no bad results; Popular in prices, as it is within the reach of all. Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla is for sale by all Druggists. Only 50c a bottle.

FIFTY DOLLARS for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP.

No other School can do as much for Young Men and Women as

PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE,

1709 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

You pay us $50. We educate and assist you to a GOOD SITUATION. Can you ask more? Circulars free if you name this paper.

$10,000

will be paid for a recipe enabling us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that the retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. At present the retail price is 20c.

This offer is open until January 1st., 1893. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy packages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PIK-RON

is the name of a paint of which a 25c. bottle is enough to make six scratched and dulled cherry chairs look like newly finished mahoganies. It will do many other remarkable things which no other paint can do.

All retailers sell it.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials,

G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

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DOLLARS OFF.

When you want a suit of clothes, a new hat, gloves, neckwear and gents' furnishing goods, you should look for the place where you can get just what you want, in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. A few dollars off is always an object, and I am now making up spring and summer suits from a large assortment of goods, to suit all customers, at prices as low as are consistent with good work. Good fits guaranteed. The latest thing in straw hats are now here. Light as a feather. A beautiful line of neckwear, and summer shirts. Accurate measures taken for silk hats.

Next door to First National Bank. Bertsch, The Tailor, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GRATEFUL;—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Pure Democratic Doctrine.

The Enquirer carried in its Washington dispatches the editorial of the New York Herald commending the Democratic platform for its declaration that congress has no constitutional power to levy tariff duties except for purposes of revenue. But it is strange that The Herald should fancy this to be a new departure. It is Democratic doctrine as old as Jefferson. And there is one other whose memory Democrats love and revere—one Andrew Jackson. He was a Democrat all through and a friend of the people always. In his farewell message as president of the United States he used these words: "Congress has no right under the constitution to take money from the people unless it be required to execute some one of the specific powers intrusted to the government, and if it raise more than is necessary for such purpose it is an abuse of the power of taxation and unjust and oppressive." Andrew Jackson was right, and the Democratic platform of 1892 simply follows his vigorous declaration. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Everything Is Taxed.

The American laborer in the most highly protected industries goes upon a strike against the lowering of his wages, wearing a cap taxed 50 per cent., a shirt taxed 80 per cent. and suit of clothes taxed 100 per cent. He talks the situation over with his wife, and until the sheriff distrains on him for his rent he rests his feet, wearing shoes taxed 25 per cent. upon a carpet taxed 50 per cent. He cuts the bacon produced by the unprotected farmer with a knife taxed 100 per cent., and if his wife cries over their prospects she wipes her eyes with a handkerchief taxed 55 per cent. If she does not persuade him to go back to work at lower wages his place is supplied by the foreign pauper labor of Bohemia or Poland, and he has leisure to reflect on how protection helps him.—Baltimore News.

That Wasn't Election Year.

In swinging around the circle last year President Harrison at Omaha gave utterances to a sentiment that was virtually a severe criticism of various Republican policies. He said that the theory of our government "is largely individual liberty, and to take out of the way of legislation that obstructs the free, honest pursuit of human industries, and to allow each individual to have the best possible chance to develop the highest prosperity for himself and family." This declaration goes much further in the direction of free trade than anything contained in the Chicago platform. Yet it should be said that Mr. Harrison's acts have been utterly inconsistent with his own declaration.—Buffalo Courier.

Low Wages Follow Protection.

The lowest wages paid in this country for labor at all skilled are in industries having protection, and none of them pay any more than the market rate for labor, while all strive to appropriate the entire tariff bounty to themselves and give workmen no share. All ultra protectionists harp continually upon the alleged high wages paid by American protected manufacturers to their foreign imported laborers, but an examination of the pay rolls shows that the claim consists chiefly of imaginary money and that in point of fact they are the poorest paid town laborers in the United States, and the more highly protected the factories are the less the wages.—Chicago Tribune.

Will Foster Go Next?

Two explanations of Campbell's retirement from the chairmanship of the national Republican committee have already been put forth—one that his sick wife needs his attention, and another that his corporation clients refuse to release him from their service. The real explanation, however, is that Harrison is scared at the exposures which Campbell's appointment elicited and has determined to unload him. Foster will have to go for the same reason.—St. Louis Republic.

A Sorrowful Fact.

One of General Foster's friends incautiously stated a few days ago that the new secretary of state was the president's mainstay during the Chilian difficulty. According to recent revelations this is a signal and sorrowful fact. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that Mr. Harrison and his attorney general were the mainstay of Balmaceda's agent during that unhappy crisis.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It Has Been Badly Fooled.

The condition of affairs at Homestead, Republican newspapers frantically appealing to the men responsible for that condition to restore the old rate of wages until after election, combine to show to labor that it has been fooled by Republican pretensions long enough.—Syracuse Evening News.

A Campaign of Blunder.

With the slap in the face of the Blaine men and the appointment of a foreign claim agent as his premier, Mr. Harrison has inaugurated a campaign of blunder which promises to be brilliant in that line.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Malodorous Spree.

Commissioner Raum says he is to be one of the issues of the campaign. In discussing this issue campaign orators will be allowed to hold their noses.—Chicago Mail.

The Campaign Fund Involved.

If Mr. Harrison had to give up high tariff or the force bill, which would he retain? Perhaps the high tariff, as that involves the campaign fund.—Courier-Journal.

Good Protectionists Never Think.

If Mr. McKinley will read the news from Pittsburg he will learn something which will make him think.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Clarkson Will Get Even—Later.

Mr. Clarkson is now engaged in pointing out the exact sore spot where Harrison kicked him.—St. Louis Republic.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

—PUBLISHED BY—

ELWELL & BITTENBENDER

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

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All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

FOR PRESIDENT
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson.	Clem't R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway,	Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George R. Guss
John O. James,	William Nolan,
James Duffey,	Charles D. Breck,
S. W. Trimmer,	Samuel S. Leiby,
Azur Lathrop,	T. C. Hipple,
Thomas Chalfant,	W. D. Himmelreich
P. H. Strubinger,	H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan,
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden,
Michael Leibel,	Thomas McDowell,

J. K. P. Hall.

THE CANDIDATES NOTIFIED.

Wednesday evening was a memorable occasion at Madison Square Garden, New York city. Over twenty thousand enthusiastic democrats gathered to see the democratic candidates and hear their speeches accepting the nomination. Roswell Flower, governor of New York, Ex president Cleveland and General Stevenson occupied the prominent places on the platform. When it is known that the seating capacity is about ten thousand, and that over twenty thousand were crowded into the hall, then we can fully realize the interest that was manifested in the opening of the campaign of 1892.

Secretary Nicholas Bell read the notification address. When the democratic candidates appeared upon the platform in response to the notification, the vast audience became wild with enthusiasm. Continual applause kept the speakers waiting. When their addresses were completed deafening cheers were given and shouts of "four-four-four years more."

Ex-president Cleveland in response spoke as follows:

"Our party responsibility is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when, in return for their trust and confidence, we promise them a rectification of their wrongs and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions. But if our responsibility is great our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people, in its insistance upon the exercise of governmental powers strictly within the constitutional permission the people have granted and in its willingness to risk its life and hope upon the people's intelligence and patriotism. Never has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us.

"Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessaries and comforts of life, an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated. We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection.

DECEIVING THE WORKINGMEN.

"Our workingmen are still told the tale, oft-repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase—while as they listen, scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workingman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism.

"We have also assumed in our covenant with those whose support we invite, the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme of our adversaries which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers but does not conceal a design thereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammeled and intelligent votes of the people. We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of brutal control which followed another federal regulation of state sufferage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to

ROB THE PEOPLE OF A PRESIDENT,

would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation; to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to enforce such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevails, because such an attempt would replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread through out a large section of our country, and would menace every where in the land the rights reserved to the states and to the people which underlie the safeguards of American liberty.

"I cannot, therefore, forbear reminding you and all those attached to the Democratic party or supporting the principles which we profess, that defeat in the pending campaign followed by the consummation of the legislative schemes our opponents contemplate, and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present a most discouraging outlook for future Democratic supremacy and for the accomplishment of the object we have at heart.

"Mroeover, every sincere Democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. This patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of partisanship and should intensify our determination to win success. This success can only be achieved by systematic and intelligent effort on the part of all enlisted in our cause. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to serve the interest of the entire country, and then let us after the manner of true Democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow countrymen.

"It only remains for me to say in advance of a more formal response to your message that I obey the command of my party and confidently anticipate that and intelligent an earnest presentation of our cause will insure a popular endorsement of the action of the body you repesent.

HARRITY FOR CHAIRMAN.

The selection of William F. Harrity of Philadelphia, and the present Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to be the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was practically agreed upon before the meeting on Wednesday. His rise to the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Campaign Committee would seem phenomenally quick to anyone who has not studied his character and atrioutes of leadership.

Less than three years ago he was the post master of Philadelphia. His political opponents were predicting that he would never be heard of in politics after he retired from that office. He was acknowledged to be the leader of the local Democracy, but it was said that he owed his influence to the men who were under him in the Post-Office, and that when he left that office he would loose his political power.

"Your man, Harrity," remarked a United States Senator at Chicago, "is being watched by the Democrats in Washington closer than any other man in the country. They believe that he if bound to go to the front."

STILL RETAINED HIS LAW PRACTICE.

But while Mr. Harrity has been so rapidly forging to the front rank of Democratic leadership he has had other matters to occupy his time and attention besides politics He has never allowed politics to interfere with his law practice or any other business enterprises with which he may have been identified. During the last two years and a half, while he has been winning his greatest political successes, he has also looked after his law business, helped materially to build up a successful trust company and for the greater part of that time filled the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

His ability as a political organizer was recognized by the late Congressman Wm L. Scott. who was Mr. Cleveland's personal representative in Pennsylvania, and it has been said that he was the first man to call Mr. Cleveland's attention to Harrity's political sagacity. After Mr. Scott's death, Mr. Harrity took his place in the Democratic National Committee and also succeeded him as Mr. Cleveland's personal reptesentative in this State. He is probably almost as close to Mr. Cleveland to-day as was Mr. Scott during the last half of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

HIS FIRST POLITICAL FIGHT.

Mr. Harrity's first political fight was in 1882. At that time the Democracy of Philadelphia was split into two factions and there was also trouble in the Republican party. Gov. Pattison was then controller of Philadelphia He and his friends thought there was a chance of his securing the Democratic nomination for Governor and, with a united party at his back, that there was reasonable hope for his election. It was then that he and Senator Kennedy persuaded Harrity to go into the City Committee. Kennedy and Pattison began to advocate his election as chairman. He at first protested, but they persuaded him to make the contest. There was a fight in the committee, but Harrity won and became chairman of the badly divided organization.

About thirteen wards had elected contesting delegates to the State Convention. He recognized the fact that it would injure Pattison to have these contesting delegates go to Harrisburg, so he immediately set about to harmonize matters. He appointed a harmony committee of five, and in company with that committee he went into every ward where there was a contest and succeeded in settling all but one. As a result of this work Pattison's nomination was made possible.

HE BECOMES POSTMASTER.

After Cleveland's election Mr. Harrity was offered the Postmastership of Philadelphia. At first he declined to accept on the ground that its duties would interfere with his law practice, but the organization, hearing that he was wavering, began to indorse him for the position. He was indorsed by every ward committee but one, and by nearly every Democratic club in Philadelphia, he finally consented to take the office. Although severely criticised for his partisanship in the early part of his career as postmaster, when Mr. Harrity retired from the office he received a testimonial to the excellent postal service during his administration from many of the leading business men of Philadelphia, including John Wanamaker.

THROUGH SENATOR QUAY'S FOLLY.

He was made a powerful State leader through the folly of Senator Quay forcing Delamater's nomination for Governor in the Republican convention of 1890. Mr. Harrity early in the preliminary canvass, saw the chance for Democratic success, and when it became certain that Delamater was to be nominated, he announced that he was in favor of nominating Gov. Pattison on the Democratic ticket. Ex-Senator Wallace had been in the field for the Democratic nomination for several months, and had undisputed control up to the time Harrity came out for Pattison. Back of Harrity was the almost solid Philadelphia delegation. He took charge of Gov. Pattison's canvass, and single-handed won the fight.

Characteristics of Hood's Sarsaparilla: The largest sale, the most merit, the greatest cures. Try it, and realize its benefits.

To the Public.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society needs no introduction. Its last exhibit was in 1891, at the Bethlehem Fair Ground, and was attended by thousands of people.

The Lackawanna County Agricultural Society put forth efforts, to secure the Fair for Scranton, and articles of agreement for a joint exhibition have been signed. Therefore, the 38th annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Scranton, Pa., September 5th, 6th 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, 1892.

The Lackawanna County Agricultural Society's Fair Ground are inclosed and embrace nearly forty acres of land, admirably located for the purpose intended, being within the city limits, and fronting on prominent throughfares. The facilities of access are ample and convenient. The electric cars run direct to the ground.

Scranton is accessible via Jersey Central, Deleware Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

The officers and managers will use every effort to make the exhibit the most attractive and interesting ever held in Pennsylvania. Not only the farmer and mechanic, but every man, woman and child should be interested and give encouragment to these exhibitions intended for mutual benefit.

Agricultural Society and Fair are mediums through which the people can have free interchange of opinion with each other and thus become familiar with all the improvements in every branch relating to agriculture, horticulture, mechanics and house hold arts.

Hon. A. B. Longaker, of Easton, Pa., has been appointed General Superintendent, and is now on the ground and will remain there alioting space, ect.

There will be liberal premiums for the product of the farm and garden. Liberal premium for mechanics and the household arts. New attractions and new features. Liberal premiums for trials of speed, etc, etc.

It is the intention to make the best fair held in the State.

Premium list, and futher information, can be had by calling on or addressing J. SCHALL WILHELM,
Secretary,
Penn'a State Agricultural Society. Harrisburg, Pa.,

or, G. A. JESSUP,
Secretary,
Lackawanna County Agricultural Society, Scranton, Pa.,

Don't be discouraged about that eczema till you have given Ayer's Sarsaparilla a persistent trial. Six bottles of this medicine cured the complaint for George S. Thomas, of Ada, Ohio, when all other remedies failed to afford any relief.

CARTER FOR CHAIRMAN.

The hunt for a Chairman of the Republican National Committee was ended last Saturday when the republican national executive committee met at the Fifth Avenue hotel and Thomas H. Carter of Montana, the present Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, was elected to the position. The honor had been previously declined by at least a dozen men.

Mr. Carter's selection was clearly a case of the office seeking the man. He did his best to get out of the way, but was practically forced to accept it. Mr. Carter was Mr. Harrison's chief manager at the Minneapolis convention, it is regarded as fitting that he should manage the campaign for the President. The friends of Mr. Blaine professed to be much relieved that one of their number was not going to be at the head of the National Committee. The responsibility for the management of the campaign now they declared would be where it belonged, on the shoulders of the President and his friends.

Late Friday night the available men for the Chairmanship seemed to be narrowed down to Henry C. Payne and John Spooner. Mr. Payne got a dispatch from Senator Sawyer soon after his arrival Friday which had been forwarded to him from Milwaukee. Mr. Sawyer informed Mr. Payne that either himself or Mr. Spooner must take Chairmanship; that it was the personal desire of the President. After conferring with some of his business associates Mr. Payne told the representatives of the President, Rusk and Sawyer, that he could not take the place. This was final, he said, but neither Rusk nor Sawyer seemed to so regard it. They went about whispering in the ears of their friends that "Payne would take it."

The hour for the meeting of the Executive Committee was 11 o'clock, but it was nearly 12 before they all assembled in parlor "D. R." on the second floor. These gentlemen were present: James S. Clarkson, Iowa; J. H. Manley, Maine; Thomas H. Carter, Montana; William A. Sutherland, New York; Cornelius N. Bliss, Sam Fessenden, Connecticut; H. C. Payne, Wisconsin; J. R. Tanner, Illinois and R. C. Kerens, Missouri. Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey, was represented by Mr. Battle, and William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, by Mr. Sparks.

Wm A. Sutherland was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Payne then made a formal announcement that he could not take the Chairmanship, as he could not get released from his business obligations. Mr. Manley's name was proposed.

"Not on your life!" exclaimed the life-long friend and confidant of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Manley's declination was so emphatic that his associates did not urge him further. Mr. Manley explained later that he had declined the position on account of the press of his private business and also because he did not wish to neglect the campaign in the Pine Tree State. The State election in Maine takes place early in September, and Mr. Manley said he should devote himself to the contest there up to September. After that he will come to New York and do all he can to elect Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Hobart's name was suggested by Mr. Payne as an excellent man for Chairman, and had he been upon the ground there is no doubt that the honor would have been thrust upon him. But as he is in Europe and will not return for several weeks it was considered best to drop him. It would not be safe, the committee argued, to elect any one Chairman until they had positive assurance that he would accept, as a subsequent declination would place them in a worse fix than ever.

It was decided to take a recess until 3 o'clock in order to hunt up a Chairman. Before this was done, however, Whitelaw Reid, who was in waiting at a convenient point, was invited to come before the committee and address them. No report of Mr. Reid's speech was made by the Acting Secretary, but he confined himself to campaign platitudes, except that he dwelt for a moment on the importance of the committee's electing a Chairman and perfecting an organization at once.

The delay in choosing a Chairman, he said was liable to be misconstrued by the country. The impression might go abroad that the Republican leaders were not hopeful of success.

Mr. Reid was listened to with attention and most of the gentlemen present agreed with him that it would be desirable to elect a Chairman before they adjourned for the day. At 1 o'clock they took a recess until 3 o'clock.

During the interval of two hours there was a great deal of conferring and canvassing among the leaders. They all appeared to be at sea again. There was a report that the President, acting on the advice of his representatives, had telegraphed to Mr. Clarkson asking him to take the Chairmanship, Mr. Clarkson denied that he had received any such telegram from the President, but it was learned that the report had this foundation: Mr. Rusk and Senator Sawyer, after their failure to get Payne or Spooner, conferred and sent a man to Clarkson to ask him if he would consent to take the Chairmanship if the President would make a personal request for him to do so. To this messenger Gen. Clarkson replied that he could not think of it for one moment, and that ended the matter. "At no time," said Gen. Clarkson to a reporter, "have I ever been willing to take the Chairmanship of the Campaign Committee. My health would not permit it. I could not stand the drudgery of the place. The proposition to make me Chairman of the National Committee at the meeting in Washington came from the friends of the President. They thought it would be desirable to elect a representative of the opposition and cement the party the same as was done in 1888, when Mr. Quay was made chairman. Mr. Quay you will remember, supported Sherman in the National Convention of 1888. The President was of the opinion that I ought to be Chairman of the Committee up to the Sunday night before the meeting of the Committee. Had I been elected I should have insisted upon some other man's being selected to take charge of the campaign or Executive Committee."

Mr. Clarkson said he thought Mr. Carter would make a good Chairman. He was perfectly satisfactory to the friends of Mr. Blaine.

SAWYER AGAIN ASKED.

Before the committee resumed its session at 3 o'clock Mr. Sawyer was asked again to take the Chairmanship. But for his advanced age (he is seventy-eight) he would have accepted. Finally they all turned to Mr. Carter and insisted upon his taking the place. Mr. Carter modesty held back, but in the end yielded to the pressure. Mr. Clarkson was asked to nominate Mr. Carter, and consented, so the Blaine wing is in a sense responsible for Mr. Carter's selection.

In presenting Mr. Carter's name for chairman Mr. Clarkson employed some taffy. He declared that there was no better man in the the Republican party to lead the party to victory. Mr. Payne seconed Mr. Carter's nomination, and it was carried by acclamation.

In relinquishing the gavel, which he had held for four hours. Mr. Sutherland made a few remarks in which he dwelt upon the importance of united and harmonious action.

Mr. Carter appeared to be slightly embarrassed upon taking the chair. His brief speech of acceptance was delivered in a low tone of voice and with his eyes upon the floor. He is a short, thick-set man, and could easily be made to do duty as a typical Uncle Sam of the caricatures.

Whys and Wherefores.

Every Democrat in the country should do his utmost to elect GROVER CLEVELAND this year because—

The election of CLEVELAND means the restoration of Democratic principles in national affairs, not for a term but permanently.

Because the election of CLEVELAND will put an end to Billion-Dollarism. Because his election will bury the Force bill idea with no hope or chance of a resurrection.

Because his election will be the first stept toward the breaking down of that kind of tariff taxation which aims to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

Because it will put a final end to the policy of centralization in which the Republic's greatest danger lies.

Because it will free the country from the scandal of RAUM, ELKINS, WOODS, WANAMAKER and the rest of the personal shames that have blotted its fair name.

Because it will restore the Democratic idea of Government by the people instead of government by a favored class for gain.

Every independent should do all he can for the election of GROVER CLEVELAND, because his election will go further than anything else could to restore that purity and honesty of government which independents seek.

Every workingman should do all he can for election of Mr. CLEVELAND, because his election means popular government, the equality of men and an end to the false condition which make CARNEGIES possible and permit Pinkertonism to run riot. It means equal laws for equal men and an end of favors to the few.—*World*

Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goitre From her 10th year, causing 40 Years great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, Jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

Good Committeemen.

The democrats in every township should look about for good men for members of the standing Committee. The first inquiry to be made should be have you time to attend to the work; and the second, equally as important will you do personal work in your district. This year we vote under the Baker ballot law, and there are but few who understand the new method of voting; it will be the duty of the committee to give as much information on that subject as possible. Every voter should be thoroughly acquainted with the issue of this year's great national battle: and the Committeemen can do valuable service in winning votes to the democratic side But the Committeemen alone cannot do all the work—they must be upheld by other workers in the party. Two years ago, in the election of Governor Pattison the COLUMBIAN pledged to the State Committee that Columbia County would give at least 2500 democratic majority and we would work to make it 3000. We prepared an estimate of what vote ought to be polled in every township, and were gratified to find that the vote came within twenty-five of our estimate Our majority was 2808.

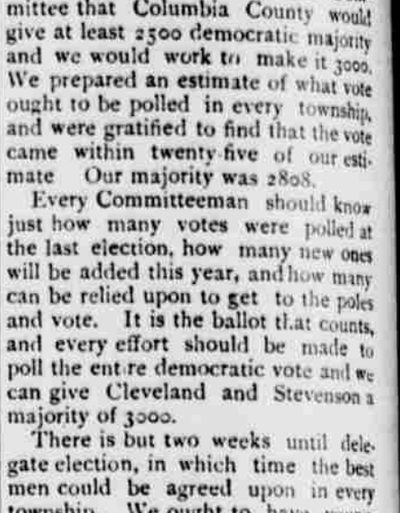
Every Committeeman should know just how many votes were polled at the last election, how many new ones will be added this year, and how many can be relied upon to get to the poles and vote. It is the ballot that counts, and every effort should be made to poll the entire democratic vote and we can give Cleveland and Stevenson a majority of 3000.

There is but two weeks until delegate election, in which time the best men could be agreed upon in every township. We ought to have young, active, hard working Committemen.

To Prevent Runaway Disasters.

From Invention.

It is reported from Paris that M. B. Blaedel has invented an apparatus by which a driver of a vehicle can release a carriage from runaway horses. The action takes place in the traces. By a simple mechanicism, the driver, by pulling a strap, works a spring buckle fixed at the end of the traces, they immediately fall to the ground, and then the horses release the straps fixing the pole to the collars, the straps being provided with similar spring buckles, which are opened as the horses press forward.



COPYRIGHT 1891

There's a wide difference between the help that's talked of and the help that's *guaranteed.*

Which do you want, when you're buying medicine?

If you're satisfied with words, you get them with every blood-purifier but one. That one is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. With that, you get a *guarantee.* If it doesn't help you, you have your money back. On this plan, a medicine that promises help is pretty sure to give it.

But it's because the *medicine* is different, that it's sold differently. It's not like the sarsaparillas, which are said to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. At all seasons and in all cases, it cures permanently, as nothing else can, all the diseases arising from a torpid liver or from impure blood.

It's the *best* blood-purifier, and it's the cheapest, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar.

With this, you pay only for the *good* you get.

Can you ask more?

CANDIDATES CARDS.

List of Candidates to be voted for at the delegate election held Saturday August 6th 1892, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. Nominating convention Tuesday August 9th.

FOR CONGRESS.
S. P. WOLVERTON,
of Sunbury.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
GUY JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
ANDREW L. FRITZ,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
R. G. F. KSHINKA,
of Briarcreek.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
of Catawissa.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES M. BLAKER,
of Greenwood.

SOCIETY CARDS.

Members or any of the orders in town can obtain appropriate cards at THE COLUMBIAN office. Samples in great variety can be seen.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. s second class matter. March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

The Bloomsburg M. E. Sunday School has 507 scholars.

Do not forget Mechanic's Picnic Lakeside Park East Mahony Junction Saturday Aug. 13th.

One victim of a rabid dog has been reported in this vicinity this season. The untaxed dog must go.

W. C. Johnston, County Superintendant has about completed his teachers' examinations for this season.

Mountain Grove Camp Meeting will begin one week from next Wednesday, August 3rd.

The new Sunday School room of the St Paul's Parish Building will be opened Friday evening. Appropriate services will be had.

Casper Kressler still continues to mak ice cream and serve it at his old stand. Call and sample it, and see if it is not the best made in town.

W. S. Fleckenstine has changed the name of the Sterner,s Hotel to the City Hotel. He keeps an excellent house.

There will be a festival in the St. James grove, Fishingcreek township, on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, July 30th. A. HOUTZ.

The game of base ball last Saturday between Berwick and Bloomsburg team resulted in a score of 6 to 7 in favor Bloomsburg.

The untaxed dog must go. And the assessor who fails to do his duty in ascertaining who are the owners of dogs, must go to. The nuisance must be abated.

A rattlesnake was killed near the lumber camp along Elk run Wednesday of last week. The lumbermen report the snakes very plentiful this year.

A heavy rain storm passed over the town last Friday night, accompanied by a stormy wind. At one time it sounded like a tornado. Beyond breaking a few trees no damage was done.

Bloomsburg is not a city and it has no mayor. Its corporate name is "The Town of Bloomsburg", and its chief officer is "President of the Town Council." Let things be called by their proper names.

Our citizens should be more careful in throwing pieces of paper on the street. There is nothing that will frighten a horse more quickly than a piece of paper blown under their feet or before them. A little more care in this particular may avert a runaway.

The Bloomsburg Bazar Co, will hold its fifth sale at Exchange stables Saturday afternoon at one o'clock. They offer ten head of horses, good drivers, trotters and pacers. Also a lot of wagons, harness and about 500 good whips.

There was a clay pigeon shooting along the ferry road at Espy, Tuesday evening. The following persons took part in the shooting: Elias, William and Ed Hummel,, Wm. Bogart and W. B. Milnes. B. F. Reice sprung the trap.

The excursion to Central Park from Berwick last week Thursday was one of the largest that ever passed up the road. It came from Berwick by the D. L. & W. and then by the B. & S. There were twenty one cars, and over sixteen hundred people. From there the train was taken up in three sections.

Financially the Band picnic to Lakeside Park last week Thursday was a failure. But six cars were required, and the boys came out in debt. They should not be disconraged, for their music is highly appreciated by the public. They need new uniforms and ought to be liberally patronized in whatever they undertake.

The little girls of New York, who were sent out by the Fresh Air Fund are enjoying themselves in Bloomsburg. They are located as follows:

Rachael and Flossie Knopp at G. W. Bertch's, Edna and Alma Colley at H. G. Eshleman's, Nellie Swanson with John L. Woods; and Lillie Statts with Sadie Vanatta.

Joseph Ratti's row of brick buildings on Sixth Street are progressirg rapidly. The contractor, Mr. Jury does not allow work to drag.

The Knights of Malta will give an excursion to Central over the B & S. railroad, on Saturday July 30th. A cordial invitation is extended to all persons to accompany the order.

The citizen's Drum Corps made their first appearance upon the streets last Friday evening. They are under the leadership of Prof. Metherell The music was very much appreciated.

Extensive repairs are being made at Philips' Domestic Bakery. The partitions are being torn out in the iee cream parlors, and the floor lowered to a level with the street. When completed it will be one of the finest restaurant and ice cream parlors to be found.

A farmer's basket picnic will be held at Central, on Saturday August 20. Addresses will be made by prominent men among which will be J. T. Ailman of Thompstown, Perry County and Judge Ikeler of Columbia County. Everybody invited. Excursion tickets sold at all stations on the B. & S. railroad.

Prof. L. M. Kelchner, son of Henry Kelchner of Light Street, came home Friday last to visit relatives and friends in this county. He is a professor of penmanship in the Normal School at Des Moines, Iowa, and has one of the best positions to be found.

He accompanied his cousin C. P. Zaner to New York Monday and will return the latter part of the week to continue his visit in this county.

We take the following interesting item from the Bloomsburg *Republican:*

Mr. D. K. Laubach of Fairmount Springs sends us the following under date of Monday:

"As I was mowing to-day I ran over a turtle that had my initials on and date 1852. Although I had not seen him for forty years, yet his step was firm as ever and the mower passed over him without the least harm. When I met him in 1852 neither of us had ever seen a mower work, and I thought perhaps he had not up to this time. So I took him on and gave him a ride which he did not seem to relish and tried to get off but with my foot I held him fast."

FIFTH STREET SCHOOL.

The foundation is about built for the addition to the Fifth street School building. The brick work will be commenced at once. Some delay will be caused on account of the scarcity of brick, all of the home production is used, and the contractor must go out of town to make purchases. The work must be pushed very rapidly or it will not be completed in time for the opening of the schools.

"A Back Number."

This is the slighting remark often applied to women who try to seem young, though they no longer look so. Sometimes appearance are deceitful. Female weakness, functional troubles, displacements and irregularities will add fifteen years to a woman's looks. These troubles are removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Try this remedy, all you whose beauty and freshness is fading from such cause, and no longer figure in society as a "back number." It's guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it returned. See guarantee on boottle-wrapper.

Two Harvest Excursions.

VIA THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH AND SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1892.

Where the grasses are kissed by the wand'ring breeze,
And the fields are rich with the golden grain;
Where the schooner ploughs through the prairie seas,
To its destined port on the western plain;
Where homes may never be sought in vain,
And hope is the thriftiest plant that grows;
Where man may ever his rights maintain,
The land is as free as the wind that blows.

For further particulars apply to the nearest Ticket Agent, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 486 William Street, Williamsport, Pa.

7-8-12t.

MORE "SMILES."

We regret exceedingly that we are again called upon to refute the statements made by H. V. White & Co., in the *Bloomsburg Daily* under date the 14th inst.

We were surprised to note the epistle signed by the Messrs. Masteller. In their zeal to protect our competitors from the just censure of the public, they have made statements that compel us to impeach their veracity.

We most assuredly *did not* pay Mr. Masteller $5.00 to haul the Deering Binder to his place. We do not peddle our Binders about the country, and in order to induce Mr. Masteller to try our machine and should it prove unsatisfactory we *would pay him $5.00 for his trouble in returning the binder to our Ware House*, and "we smile" when we think that perhaps this opportunity to turn "an honest $5.00" was the cause of our machine failing "to carry sheaves down hill, and to cut a full swath when the horse was in the grain."

We did not say that we were "invited to leave the field" at this contest; what we said was: "When Mr. Masteller expressed a desire to test the merits of the two machines, without the assistance of either agent, we left the field."

Mr D. H. Masteller *did* express this desire to me in the hearing of Mr. M. K. Appleman.

As to the readjusting of our machine, we have simply to say that if it becomes necessary we will expose the names of the *two* men who altered the *canvases* on our machine, and to substantiate our claim will submit the testimony of eye witnesses.

We are sorry that Mr. Masteller was obliged to pay $125.00 for the "Johnston," when to our certain knowledge they were offered in this territory at $115.00.

In the case of the Jerseytown contest, we should be pleased to learn why the Johnston was ever driven into the field if Mr. Zeisloft refused to permit a contest?"

We do not believe that Mr. Zeisloft ever said that we had paid him $5.00 to take our machine to his place. We made the same offer to him that we made to Mr. Masteller, but as he kept the Deering, there was no occasion for us to pay him the $5.00

We certainly did give Mr. Zeisloft a Bale of Twine and a Truck.

The Truck is an unnecessary adjunct to the Deering Binder with Folding Platform, but in cases where our customers desire a truck, we most cheerfully furnish it. The bale of twine has been included in our liberal offer to all customers this season.

"We smile" again as we note that Mess. White & Co. understood our allusion to the Summer Hill customer, and as to "Mr. Creveling tugging along a Famous Deering with three horses," we refer the public to Mr. Creveling who will doubtless tell them what he knows about the tugging operation.

We presume that the public has become disgusted with the argument of this matter, and as we feel our inability, in a "war of words" to cope with our competitor, so learned in Law; we will not pursue the subject further. If Mess. H. V. White & Co. desire proof of any assertion we have made, we shall be pleased to wait upon them at our office.

D. W. KITCHEN.

TOWN TAXES!

Notice is hereby given to the Taxpayers of the town of Bloomsburg by the undersigned, that he is prepared to receive Town Taxes for the year 1892, at his office on second floor of Lockard's Building, corner of Main and Centre street, in said Town of Bloomsburg. Any Tax unpaid at expiration of thirty days from this notice, shall be paid with five per centum penality on the amount added thereto.

J. H. MAIZE,
8-22-4t. Town Treasurer.

Of Interest to Young Men.

Young men desiring a successful start in business life should write to Palms Business College, 1709 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, for handsome circulars, which will be sent free, provided you name this paper. This institution issues a Life Scholarship for Fifty Dollars, and secures situations for its graduates. This is a rare chance for those who wish to become bread winners.

New steps have been place at the entrance of Glasco Cameron's barber shop.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at C. A. Kleim's Drugstore.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1892.

Mr. Harrison is finding out that the candidate who attempts to run his campaign according to his own will, without regard to the opinion of all the men who have been regarded as party leaders, and to make every one else connected with the campaign but humble agents to carry out his orders without asking questions or making suggestions is a big contract. The brainey men who go into politics will not consent to become any man's lackeys. That is why Mr. Harrison had so much trouble in getting a chairman for the republican National committee, and finally had to take Carter, who was almost entirely unknown outside of Montana previous to the Minneapolis convention, and was probably willing to accept Mr. Harrison's conditions.

Col Oates, chairman of the House committee which went to Homestead to investigate the labor trouble at the Carnegie works, says the committee will make a report the latter part of this week of their vtsit to Homestead. It is not positively known what the nature of that report will be, but it is believed that the committee will take the ground that the strike of Carnegie's men is not a matter for Congressional interference. and that it will ask for authority to continue the investigation of the Pinkerton detective system during the recess.

The report of the Pension Office investigation. recommending Raum's dismissal will be taken up in the House this week, and if a quorum of democrats can be kept on the floor it will be approved by the House.

Those who saw the purchase of a site for a new Government Printing Office postponed by the Fifty-first Congress through the machinations of that very expert lobbyist, ex-senator Mahone, of Virginia, because the committee on the selection of a sit would not approve a piece of ground owned by him, entirely unsuited for the purpose, were somewhat surprised to see same tactics succeed in accomplishing another postponement for the same reason, and still more surprised to see such prominent democratic Senators as Vest, of Missouri, Butler of South Carolina, and Blackburn, of Kentucky acting in Mahone's interest and getting the credit of having their votes controlled by him. Senator Cameron, of Pennsyvania, has been from the first one of Mahone's most active agents on the floor of the Senate, but that surprised no body, as he is generally credited with keeping his seat in the Senate for no other purpose then to look after legislation affecting interests—principally Washington real estate in which he has money invested.

Public opinion has upset one of the corrupt bargains by which John C. New, secured the nomination of Mr. Harrison at Minneapolis. The nomination of the negro, William D. Crum to be Postmaster, at Charleston, South Carolina, which he practically admitted to the Senate postoffice committee was given him as the price of his vote for the nomination of Mr. Harrison, has been withdrawn, because republican members of that committee told Mr. Harrison that after Crum's statement and those of other and more reputable witnesses they would not vote for his confirmation. The South Carolina delegation in Congrss did good work in bringing out the fact in this disgraceful barter and sale of such an important Federal office, and not a few republiean Senators were glad of the exposure, although they did not care to make it themselves.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, has been looking up precedents concerning the drawing of salary for the time they are absent by membrs of Congress. He says that previous to the war the law providing for a deduction of pay when members were absent from any other cause than sickness was strictly enforced, and he dose not understand why it should constantly be violated now. He says one member of the present House has drawn $7.000 in salary and been present just three days, and he thinks that is too high a rate of pay for any Congressman.

Only three appropriation bills now remain to be finally acted upon; unless the numerous and costly Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill shall bring about a dead lock, Congress will adjourn within two weeks. If this bill were disposed of it might easily adjourn this week.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, usually the mildest of men, lost his temper Saturday and called Senator Sanders of Montana, blank scoundrel, because of an obstructive amendment the latter offered to local bill which was in charge of the former. Later there was an apology and the bad language will not appear in the record.

A republican Senator who went to see Mr. Harrison in the interest of one of his constituents who he thinks ought to have that vacancy on the Supreme Court, told a friend that he was satisfied that it was Mr. Harrison's intention to keep the place open untill after the election and then to give it to Attorney-General Miller.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The Furnishing of Addresses by Postmasters.

A firm writing to the First Assistant Postmaster General in reference to furnishing of addresses by Postmasters receives the following reply:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, in reference to postmasters furnishing the addresses of their patrons, to creditors and others who are desirous of ascertaining their whereabouts.

I have carefully considered your communication, and find that the rule of this Department, which has been in force for many years, under the provisions of which postmasters are forbidden to make public information obtained by them in the discharge of their duties, is based upon the general principle that "one of the highest obligations of the Department to the people is to preserve, by all means in its power, the absolute sancity of the seal."

The postmaster is an agent of the Government, and there is no relation which the Government sustains towards the people of such high trust and of such peculiar and confidential character as in the transmission of sealed communications.

The name of the person addressed is written on the outside of the letter for the single purpose of enabling the postmaster to deliver it to the proper person. For any other purpose the postmaster is presumed to have no knowledge of the address. His knowledge is confined to the discharge of his official duties. The privacy of the service would be at an end if the postmaster could be required to disclose the name and address of his patrons, except after due judicial proceedings shall have been taken.

The patron of the post office furishes the postmaster with his address for one purpose only, that is, to secure the delivery of his mail. It would be an unwarranted act of the postmaster to betray the confidence reposed in him by furnishing the address to the very person,(perhaps) whom the patron desires to avoid. I think the question of address lies between the parties themselves, and that the postmaster should not be called upon to interfere, or in other words, perform detective service for a creditor.

This rule cannot be considered by you as a hardship, when you remember that a letter addressed to a person whom you desire to find will be delivered to him, if his address be known, and if the addressee of the letter wants you to be advised of his whereabouts, he will give you the information; if not, the postmaster raust not furnish it against his wishes.

I trust that you will not feel that the view of the Department, as expressed above, is arbitrary and have no doubt that upon a moment's reflection, you will agree with me that the address of a patron is his own secret, to be made public by him in his own way, and not by an officer of the Government who has executed an oath to protect his secret, so far as the postmaster's official duties are concerned.

Very respectfully,
S. A. WHITFIELD,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Lace straws for 25 cts. at Stohner's

BRISTOR H.,

is a young stallion, two years old, owned by C. E. Hower of Bloomsburg. He was sired by the celebrated trotter, Frank M., some of whose colts have made great records. His dam is a Morgan mare with three minute record. Bristor H. will stand for the season of 1892 at the stable of C. E. Hower, Bloomsburg. Terms $25.00 tf.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A nobby line of summer shirts at Lowenberg's.

Clearing out Light Suits; a few le at Lowenberg's

Nice lace straws for ladies and children, 37 cts. at Stohner's.

Wall paper and window curtains at W. H. Brooke & Co.

Hats trimmed free of charge thi month at Stohner,s.

Russet shoe polish at Dentler's 20 cents.

Female Weakness Positive cure

TO THE EDITORS:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, DR. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 GENESEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

B. W. Jury, a practical builder of many years experience, has located in Bloomsburg, and is now ready to make estimates and take contracts for the erection of buildings either large or small. Office in Columbian Building, 3rd floor, in S. Neyhard's room.

5-20-3m.

Straw hats, and Flowers all reduced at Stohner's.

Mrs. Stohner has just returned from Phila. with the latest novelty in Summer Millinery.

Mens' shoes in great variety at Dentlers'.

For Wall Paper and Window Shades go to Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

A full stock of ladies, and childrens, Oxford ties at Dentler's.

Get a cheap and stylish hat now at Stohner's. No charge for trimming.

Shoes in fine and medium grades in prices to suit all at Dentler's.

Some very choice wall paper remnants this week large enough to cover rooms 12x14x9. Suitable for all rooms. Decided bargains if they fit your rooms at W. H. Brooke & Co.

A Full line of Childrens' and Misses' shoes at popular prices at Dentlers.'

For a full line of Ladies' Oxford Ties, call at Dentlers'.

Deeds, single and double acknowledgement, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Fifty dozen window curtains just opened on Monday—prices from 25c. to $1.50 each at W. H. Brooke & Co.

A fine crayon portrait given with every $10 worth of goods purchased at J. A. Hess, the shoe dealer.

Window curtains continue to go. Prices from 25c. to $1.50

Are you going to paper your rooms? If so perhaps you can deal better with us than any where else. At least we can tell you what we can do if you give us a chance. W. H. Brooke & Co.

Don't fail to call at J. A. Hess', and examine his fine line of shoes for summer wear, Oxford Ties, etc., before purchasing elsewhere.

No old goods, all new styles. When we secure a bargain our customers have the benefit.

See our large hats for children, only 25 cts., at Stohner's.

Glasses fitted free of charge at J. G. Wells.' All workguaranteed.

Clerical coats in Alpaca etc., at Lowenberg's.

Russet shoes, dark and light, high and low, $3 to $5. at F. D. Dentler's

Pretty straws for children at Lowenberg's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by C. A. Kleim.

PURE OLD RYE AND WHEAT WHISKEY.

We formerly had bonded warehouse room sufficient to store 8,000 gallons of whiskey, which we considered a stock sufficient to meet our trade, but we found however, the demand for our whiskey such, that for us to be able to get a larger stock of old whiskey, we were compelled to increase our storage room and have just completed an Ironclad bonded warehouse with a capacity sufficient to store 20,000 gallons of whiskey.

We aim to sell no whiskey less than one year old and from that on up to the oldest we have in stock except in original packages, thereby giving our patrons the benefit of the age.

What we claim over a great many other distillers:

FIRST, Briarcreek being a rich fertile valley, we are able to get a superior quality of grain to manufacture our whiskey from.

SECOND: Having our flouring mill in connection with our distillery we clean all our grain for distillation over a rigid process of the smutter, thereby, making it as clean as the grain that is ground into flour.

THIRD: We hand mash, double distill our whiskey and then re-distill on a copper distill.

FOURTH: We leach our whiskey well thereby getting out the fusil oil and all impurities, which new whiskey contains.

FIFTH: We use no second-handed barrels, our whiskey is all put in new, clean, Indiana White Oak barrels which is considered the best barrel in the market.

SIXTH: It is a known fact that the hotter whiskey is kept the faster it will age, therefore, we heat our bonded ware-house with steam so the thermometer will register 70 degrees, when the temperature is at zero.

We have never distilled any corn, and do hereby guarantee all our whiskey positively pure rye or wheat and for purity and quality we defy competition, and to any person who will find any poisonous drug in our whiskey, put in by us, as it leaves our distillery or sales-room we will forfeit $500.00.

ASH & BRO.,
BRIARCREEK,
Col. Co., Pa
6-10-3mo.

THE TARIFF IS A TAX.

PARENT AND SHELTER OF TRUSTS AND OTHER CONSPIRACIES.

The Sugar Bounties a Standing Object Lesson to the People That the Tariff Is a Tax and That Consumers Pay It on Both Imported and Domestic Products.

The exact amount paid out of the United States treasury for sugar bounties during the last fiscal year was $7,330,046, cents omitted. Of this total $7,835,285 was paid on cane sugar and $6,870,506 went to cane planters in Louisiana.

The attention of the New York organ of the American Protective Tariff league is invited to this fact. That organ for many weeks has been printing a series of pictures and short comments as conspicuously as possible on its first page under the heading "The Tariff Not a Tax," the purport of which is that the retail price of the articles pictured is less than the tariff rate. Now if the tariff is not a tax—if it lowers prices instead of raising them, as the organ represents—what excuse is there for taking more than $7,000,000 of the money contributed by taxpayers and handing it over to the growers of sugar cane, beets and sorghum and the people who boil down maple sap?

The same McKinley congress which took the revenue duty, averaging two cents per pound, off from raw sugar, voted a bounty of two cents per pound upon sugar made in America. The same act that takes off the duty grants the bounty. This is an admission on the face of the McKinley act that the tariff is a tax. It is the plainest possible admission that the tariff is not only a tax collected by the government on imported articles, but an equal tax on like articles produced in the country, collected not by the government for public purposes, but by the home producers of the articles for their private enrichment. It is the plainest possible admission that both the tax collected by the government and the tribute collected by individual producers, with the help of the government, is paid not by foreigners, but by American consumers of the taxed articles.

And the facts correspond with the admissions of the men who made the McKinley tariff. No sooner had the duty been taken off than down went the price to the same extent. Consumers could get their sugar cheaper by the amount of the duty or a little more. And the price has staid down ever since, except as the remaining duty on refined sugars has enabled the refiners to put up the price by conspiring together for that purpose.

And right here is another fact that negatives the organ's standing assertion that the tariff is not a tax, and also proves that the tariff is the parent and the shelter of trusts and like conspiracies against the earnings of the people. For some time after the McKinley sugar schedule went into effect the sugar refiners' combine was incomplete. Not very long ago the combine was perfected, competition ceased, and up went the price of refined sugar to the full extent of the remaining duty on that article.

With these facts in plain sight the people will not be led astray by the standing falsehood of the McKinleyites that the tariff is not a tax. They have a standing object lesson, as well as the admission of the McKinley congress, to teach them that the tariff is a tax, and that consumers pay it on both imported and domestic products.—Chicago Herald.

Government by Minority.

A lot of expert election thieves of the north could be sent into Tennessee to hold the elections, and on their certificates would members of congress be admitted to their seats. The certificate of the governor of a state and the officers of the state would not be worth the paper it was written on. In the south the beautiful anomaly would be presented of a minority having control of the elections. We should have absolute government by minority.—Appeal-Avalanche.

A Band of Brothers.

In comparison with the bickerings of the various factions of the Republican party, how beautiful is the harmony that pervades the Democratic organization! Democrats are a band of brothers this year, and even the Mugwumps are inclined to "mix" a little. For humanitarian reasons The Herald indulges the hope that the high taxes will not postpone for too long a time the selection of soft places to drop on.—Chicago Herald.

Rats.

This is the answer that the more or less satisfied Republican voters make to the disgruntled bosses:

Reed,
QuAy.
PlatT.
ClarkSon.

—Chicago Mail.

Strong Hope of Illinois.

Now is the time for all Democrats to get together and work together. The nomination of Stevenson for second place greatly strengthens the ticket and gives us a hope of Illinois.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

The Men Have Learned.

They will fix up that Carnegie-Homestead business by and by. But they will not vote their workingmen any more for protection. The men have found out that McKinleyism only protects Carnegie.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Very Becoming Indeed.

J. Sloat Fassett has registered a vow that he will not cut his hair until Benjamin Harrison has been re-elected. Long hair will be very becoming to his style of beauty.—Chicago Mail.

Like a Sensible Woman.

Kate Field is out for Cleveland, of course. Like about all others of her sex, she is opposed to the McKinley tariff and every other contrivance that makes shopping expensive.—Boston Herald.

Carnegie's Philanthropy.

There is a vein of grim common sense in Mr. Clarkson's comments upon the situation at Homestead. Mr. Clarkson recalls that Mr. Carnegie has written a great deal to the magazines and said a great deal more in public speeches about the responsibilities of wealth: he has now the opportunity to "sustain his reputation as a philanthropist" by being just if not generous to the men who have made his great fortune. For, as Mr. Clarkson observes, "the workmen must be right in their contentions. There has been no such convulsion in business as could possibly make necessary these great reductions in wages."

Mr. Clarkson may not be so well versed in economics and the iron trade as Mr. Carnegie, but at least he is a more consistent protectionist than the multimillionaire. Mr. Carnegie professes the tariff doctrine as the salvation of high wages for American workingmen, but refuses to divide the fruits of protection with his workingmen. Mr. Clarkson, who possibly still believes what Mr. Carnegie professes, wants the protected manufacturer to do the square thing by the "protected" workingman and so vindicate the protectionist propaganda. If Mr. Clarkson were himself a beneficiary of the tariff he might think otherwise. There are men in Homestead today who believe as Mr. Clarkson believes and are shedding their blood and the blood of others in the defense of their belief. The end will not be told before November. Meantime every bullet that is fired and every drop of blood that is shed will help to prove the wisdom of Mr. Clarkson's advice to Mr. Carnegie.—Chicago Herald.

Must Judge by the Record.

Some of the Republicans who say that the force bill plank of the Minneapolis platform does not mean a force bill may be sincere in their belief, but the country must judge by the record. A similar declaration in the Republican platform of 1888 was followed by the force bill of the Reed congress, drawn by John I. Davenport, Harrison's New York agent, under the supervision of the Harrison administration. Its passage was strongly urged by Harrison in two of his messages, though in the campaign of 1888 no Republican would admit that the plank adopted at Chicago meant a force bill. Now when a platform made in a convention controlled by Harrison's officeholders declares that they "will never relent" in their purpose, it is idle to say that they do not mean it.—St. Louis Republic.

Promise and Fulfillment.

Andrew Carnegie has been one of the pronounced howlers for "protection" in the Republican ranks. The McKinley bill gave it to him, but evidently not enough, as now he is preparing for protection of quite another kind—that of hosepipes, barricaded walls, and so forth, brought into use and erected to protect him against the outraged workmen who, according to Republican theory rather than practice, were expected to be protected equally with the owners by the system formulated at Washington. But Republican fulfillment does not always follow Republican promise.—Chicago Mail.

Dropped Back Into Obscurity.

President Harrison dropped the "professional lobbyist" whom he picked out for chairman of the Republican national committee. It will be as useless to pretend that the Armours put a veto on his appointment as to claim for the president that he has awakened to a sense of its indecency. He is managing his own campaign now, and he has discovered that Campbell will be a load to carry since Vest's and Farwell's exposure of his record. So, without hesitation, he dropped him back into the obscurity from which he fished him out.—St. Louis Republic.

A Ticket of Weaknesses.

The Republican party made the infamous force bill a part of its platform; it nominated the champion of that measure for president, and, as if the Democratic cup of joy were not already overflowing, it nominated Whitelaw Reid for vice president. Mr. Harrison is acknowledged to be weak in states which the Republicans must carry to win; but Whitelaw Reid is weak everywhere.—Atchison Patriot.

The Force Bill Issue.

There is no disposition to dodge the force bill issue in the Democracy. Let it be fairly put before the people of the country and let them determine whether they will have federal bayonets present at our elections, and whether they will renew that negro domination in the south which proved so injurious and so disgraceful in the famous period of carpetbag government.—New York Sun.

Reid's "Devotion" to Unionism.

Instead of sending Chris Magee to settle the Carnegie war the president should have commissioned Dr. Depew's "candidate of the workingmen" for vice president to tell the Homestead puddlers about his devotion to labor unionism, and how it has brought him—or will do—his reward.—New York World.

Until After Election?

Mr. Clarkson thinks that Carnegie ought to be generous with his striking steel workers at Homestead, Pa. "Generous?" asks Mr. Carnegie. "What does that mean?"—St. Louis Republic.

A High Average.

If the troops had been called out for every labor conflict there would have been an average of five calls per week since the McKinley tariff began to raise wages.—Philadelphia Record.

Very True.

It may be said of President Harrison's cabinet that it would be hard to change it without improving it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

That "Same" Campbell.

Now President Harrison will be obliged to seek another Campbell to carry him across the political desert.—Chicago Evening Post.

THE FORCE BILL ISSUE

THE SOUTH ALARMED AT THE PROSPECT OF NEGRO DOMINATION.

The Safety and Political Freedom of the South Depends Upon the Success of the Democratic Party—Defeat Means Political Thraldom, Slavery and Ruin.

"We are not worrying ourselves over the threat of such a measure," says the Charleston News and Courier, referring to the force bill. Yet who will worry over the threat of such a measure if the southern people do not? Manifestly, The News and Courier is not speaking for the people of South Carolina, and it certainly is not speaking for the Democratic party of that state. There is no commonwealth in the south that has more to fear from federal control of elections by the Republicans in behalf of the negro party.

We are not discussing the matter with the Charleston paper. There is no room for discussion. We are merely quoting the remark of The News and Courier to show how exceptional it is—how it flies in the face of the facts—how it misrepresents the situation. The Republicans have made the threat of force bill legislation the chief issue in their platform, and the south will have to accept it as such, however anxious they may be to avoid it. In Georgia, as in South Carolina and all over the south, circumstances will make the force bill the absorbing issue for the reason that the interests at stake are incomparably more important than those affected by any other issue.

The tariff is important and interesting as a subject of discussion, but to make it an issue at the south with the force bill impending would be nonsense. Tariff reform cannot be an issue here where it has no opponents. The minds of the voters are made up on it. They indorse the Democratic declarations in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and that is sufficent.

The threat of force bill legislation is the chief, the absorbing issue in the south because it is the first challenge of the people in the Republican platform; because the reply to this challenge holds the first place in the Democratic platform, and because it is the one issue which, on account of the tremendous interests involved, will keep the Democratic party of the south together.

In this all Democratic leaders and representative Democratic editors agree. We have not seen the gist of this great issue more pithily put than in the following extract from a resolution presented to the convention of Democrats in Bibb county and unanimously adopted:

Realizing that the safety and political freedom of this section depend upon the success of the Democratic party in November next: that the chief plank of the platform of the Republican party is hostility to the south and her people; that the political battle of 1892 is to be waged by the Republicans under the same battle cry, and under the banner of leadership, which for a quarter of a century has been made against the liberties, property and happiness of the southern people, we urge all true Democrats to sink all local differences out of sight, forget everything else except that their own safety and the safety of their homes and institutions depend upon freedom from the interference of federal marshals and federal bayonets, as well as upon the overthrow of the Republican party in the coming contest. To be united is to win success; to be divided is to court failure. Success means prosperity for this section, political freedom and control of our own affairs. Defeat means political thraldom, slavery and ruin.

This covers the whole ground briefly and clearly. It outlines the situation and points to the responsibility which rests on all Democrats—the duty they owe to themselves, their neighbors, their state and their country.—Atlanta Constitution.

Rats Leave; Reid Remains.

The refusal of William J. Campbell to serve as chairman of the Republican committee reminds us that rats leave a sinking ship. If this thing is kept up Reid will be the only rodent on board the Harrison craft when it goes down next November.—St. Louis Republic.

And Its for Republican Gore.

Tammany appears to have got on its war paint, and the New York Republicans who have been counting so confidently on aid from that quarter would do well to look out for their scalps. Grand Sachem Croker has sounded the warwhoop.—Boston Herald.

What His Candidacy Means.

The candidacy of Mr. Harrison stands for the force bill, interfering with the right and duties of the states, violating the principle of self government and home rule and tending to sectional trouble and commercial disaster.—Seattle Telegraph.

Barricades of Ballots.

In a free country like this, where manhood suffrage rules, most evils and abuses can be voted summarily out of existence. Barricades of ballots will effectually check the cohorts of the party of monopoly next November.—Boston Globe.

Two Deep, Dark Stains.

Harrison is uneasy about the force bill and Reid about his labor record. No doubt each in his troubled dreams has exclaimed, "Out damned spot!" But all the tears of Republicanism cannot wipe these stains away.—Birmingham News.

"Cleveland All the More Surely."

No state is doubtful for purposes of a Democratic victory because of a heavy Alliance element. The steady Democratic consolation in such cases is that it means Mr. Cleveland all the more surely.—Boston Globe.

They Were There for That.

The census enumerators counted 62,979,766 people in this country in 1890, but they overlooked a considerable number in Democratic districts.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

And He's Aided by Protection.

Carnegie has undertaken to crush organized labor. He seeks to cheapen its work and put it completely under his control.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

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a woman's remedy for woman's diseases, has stood the test of many years, and is to-day the only successful and harmless cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and

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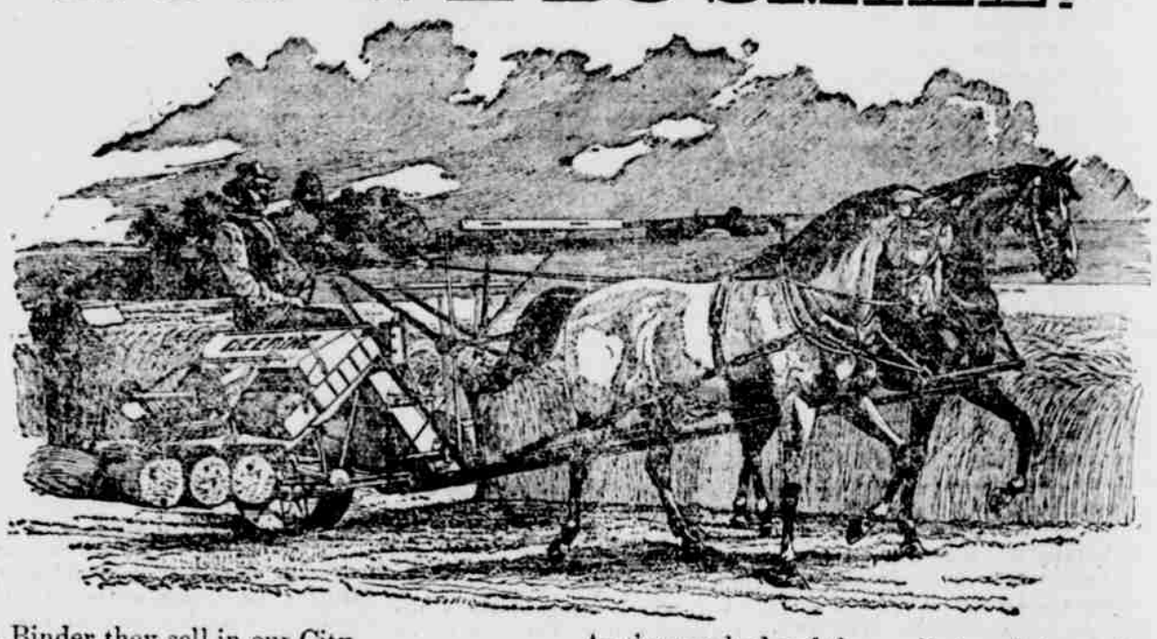

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Large profts to "Dealers" may yield,
But in a contest with **Deering's** *Great Wonder*
She's not worth a cent in the field.

They said she had beaten the **DEERING,**
And in "*smiles*" their pleasure revealed;
But at a Jerseytown farm in contest
We drove them right out of the field.

The grain was just ready for harvest,
The land was not hilly or rough;
But one round of the field they were cutting
Convinced them she'd gotten enough.

So they pulled the poor thing to a corner,
"We smiled" at their lack of sound pluck
As they pushed and they pulled, and they twisted
To get the thing up on its truck.

At last they got ready and started
And, as slowly they lower the bars
We turn from that poor vanquished Binder
And "we smile" as we contemplate ours.

There she is, just as proud as a peacock;
She works like a charm in the wheat,
And all rivals who challenge the "DEERING"
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A TARIFF LESSON.

A Woman Finds Out What "Protection" Means.

"James," said the wife of a New York lawyer, "read this letter and tell me what it means. I don't understand it."

The letter was from a Vermonter who had sent Mrs. James a tub of maple sugar on her order. The sugar had not satisfied Mrs. James and she had written to inquire why it was so dry and granulated. "It's not nearly so good to make syrup of," she had said in her letter, "as that which you have sent me in former years. What's the reason for the change?"

To this the Vermonter had replied: "We've had to make the sugar dry this year in order to get the bounty." And it was because she was mystified by this assertion that Mrs. James called upon her husband for an explanation.

"Pshaw!" answered the husband. Don't you know what that means? The reference is to two cents a pound which the government pays to maple sugar makers."

"Do you mean to tell me, James, that the government pays maple sugar makers two cents a pound for making the sugar that they sell at ten cents a pound?"

"Why, yes; didn't you know that? That's one of the things provided for in the McKinley tariff act."

"But why does the government do it? Why should men get paid for making an article which they can sell at a good price? Why are maple sugar makers any better than anybody else that they should have presents of money from the government for doing a thing that they would do anyway, a thing that they have been doing for years because it has paid?"

The husband smiled at his wife's earnestness. Then he went on to tell her how it happened that the maple sugar makers were getting gratuities out of the government. "They are getting that bounty," he said, "because the Vermonters, who are the great maple sugar men of the country, had a 'pull' on the men who made up the McKinley bill. They made their representatives in congress take the position that they were as much entitled to a bounty as were the growers of ordinary sugar. You see, it was proposed to offset the removal of the tariff protection of sugar growers with a bounty, which it was said would encourage sugar men to increase their outputs. As soon as the Vermonters heard of this project they made up their minds to make an effort to get a bounty too.

"When their request was made the lawmakers ridiculed it. 'The idea,' they said, 'of taxing the people of the country for the sake of making presents to these Vermont grangers is perfectly absurd. It would be robbery, plain and simple, absolutely indefensible. The government couldn't get a cent's worth of return from the gratuities.'

"But the Vermonters hung on, and in the end got what they asked for. The amount distributed among them in the shape of bounty is small, but it is outrageous that a single penny of the people's money should be given them."

"Humph!" grunted Mrs. James, as, without making any reply to her husband's remarks, she resumed her breakfast. Presently she asked another question: "Was the whole tariff law made up in the same way?"

"Made up in what way?" demanded the husband.

"Why, did other people get things just as the maple sugar men did, not because they were entitled to them, but because they had 'pulls?'"

"I reckon that that's about the size of it."

"And that is what you call 'protection,' is it?"

"I'm afraid so."

"Well, James, I'm against 'protection' from this time on. I don't think much of taxing all the people of the country for the sake of getting money to distribute among a favored few."—New York Times.

A Winning Platform.

Samuel J. Tilden drew up the platform of 1876 upon which he was elected to the presidency by 253,000 majority of the popular vote of the country. That platform said, "We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue." The Democratic platform of 1892 reiterates that demand.—Sandusky (O.) Evening Journal.

Doubtful About Indiana.

President Harrison is evidently very doubtful of his hold on his own state, as he found it necessary to take another cabinet officer from Indiana. If Indiana can't be induced to go Republican under the pressure of a president and two cabinet officers it will be safely Democratic in after years.—Nashville Daily Herald.

He Stands for Reform.

Mr. Cleveland gave the south its first chance since the war. He stands preeminently for policies of reform. It was because of this he was nominated. He will repeat his splendid career in the four years beginning March 3, 1893.—Chattanooga Times.

"Hoist by Its Own Petard."

There are signs in the New York Tribune and elsewhere that the Republican leaders are beginning to repent that force bill plank in the Minneapolis platform. But the party is squarely on record in its favor. No regrets can alter facts.—Boston *Globe*.

They Fear His Popularity.

Whether or not he was in the war, Mr. Stevenson seems to be a general mark for the shots of Republican editors.—Chicago Mail.

How Harrison Befriends Negroes.

There are 30,000 colored voters in Ohio and not a postmaster among them. These are startling figures.—Atlanta Constitution.

Move Up, Ingalls.

The statesmen out of a job will please move up and make room for J. Sackcloth Clarkson.—Chicago Mail.

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

DR. M. J. HESS,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College. Office 2nd floor front, Lockard's Building, corner of Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
Dentistry in all its branches, Work guaranteed as represented. Ether and Gas administered or ELECTRIC VIBRATOR and Local Anæsthetics used for the painless extraction of teeth free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

J. H. MAIZE,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
Room No. 5, Lockard's Building, 2nd floor, Corner Main and Centre Sts.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Liverpool, London and Globe, largest in the world. A liberal share of patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

	ASSETS.
Imperial, of London,	$9,658,477.60
Continental, of New York,	5,239,951.28
American, of Philadelphia,	2,491,956.11
Niagara, of New York,	2,260,479.86

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants', of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, are liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
McCLOSKEY & TRACY, Proprietors.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

CLYDE C. YETTER,
FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Farm property a specialty. 4-22-1y.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

AFTER MAY 15, 1892.

Trains leave Bloomsburg as follows: (Sundays excepted)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6.10, 11.36 a. m.

For Williamsport, 7.45 a. m., 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, 7.45 a. m., 3.15, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Catawissa 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. Sunday, 10.21 a. m. 7.08 p. m.

For Rupert 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 3.15, 5.00, 6.30, 11.15p. m. Sunday 7.58, 10.21 a. m., 4.28 7.08 p. m.

Trains for Bloomsburg

Leave New York via of Philadelphia 7.45 a. m., 4.00 p. m. and via Easton 8.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.

Leave Reading 11.50 a. m. 7.57 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.21 a. m., 9.28 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9.50 a. m., 4.25 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 4.25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.19, 6.10 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 7.45 a. m., 4.15. p m.

Leave Rupert 6.21, 7.08, 8.27, 11.43 a. m., 1.37, 3.27, 6.19, 11.25 p. m. sundas, 7.59, 10.12 a. m. 4.22 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station, Phila. (P. & R. R. R.) 3.55, 8.01, 11.27 a. m., 1.37, 3.56, 5.42 7.13 p. m. Sundays 3.55, 8.02, 11.27 a. m., 3.56, 5.42, 7.13 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Warf.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Week-days—Express, 8.00 9.00 a. m. 2.00 4.00 5.00 p m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. 4.15, 5.00, 6.30 p m. Sundays—Express, 8.00 9.00, 10.00 a. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City depot, Atlantic and Arkansas avenues. Week-days-Express, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 a. m. and 4.00, 5.30 p. m. Accommodation, 4.20, 6.00, 8.10 a. m. and 4.30 p m. Sundays—Express, 4.00, 5.45, 9.00 p. m. Accommodation, 7.30 a. m. and 4.10 p. m.

A. A. McLEOD, Pres. & Gen'l Manager. J. C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M
Northumberland	6 20	1 50		M
Cameron	6 35	....	.....	5 40
Chulasky	6 40	....	.....	5 53
Danville	6 48	2 12	10 26	5 58
Catawissa	7 05	2 26	10 39	6 05
Rupert	7 19	2 31	10 44	6 23
Bloomsburg	7 20	2 36	10 49	6 29
Espy	7 27	2 43	.....	36
Lime Ridge	7 34	2 50	.....	6 42
Willow Grove	7 38	2 54	.....	6 46
Briarcreek	7 41	....	.....	6 50
Berwick	7 48	3 04	11 12	6 56
Beach Haven	7 54	3 10	11 18	7 02
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 17	....	7 09
Shickshinny	8 10	3 29	11 33	7 22
Hunlock's	8 21	3 39	....	7 32
Nanticoke	8 26	3 46	11 49	7 39
Avondale	8 30	3 51	.....	7 43
Plymouth	8 35	3 56	11 56	7 48
Plymouth Junction	8 40	4 00	.....	7 52
Kingston	8 45	4 06	12 08	7 57
Bennett	8 49	4 08	12 06	8 02
Maltby	8 52	4 12	....	8 07
Wyoming	8 56	4 17	12 15	8 12
West Pittston	9 01	4 22	.....	8 17
Pittston	9 08	4 30	12 22	8 28
Duryea	9 12	4 34	.....	8 39
Lackawanna	9 16	4 37	.....	8 33
Taylorville	9 25	4 45	12 35	8 42
Bellevue	9 31	4 50	....	8 47
Scranton	9 35	4 55	12 48	8 52
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	M

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Scranton	6 00	9 50	1 35	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	9 55	....	....
Taylorville	6 10	10 00	1 48	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 07	1 52	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 10	1 56	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 14	2 00	6 34
West Pittston	6 35	10 20	2 06	6 39
Wyoming	6 40	10 25	2 11	6 43
Maltby	6 44	10 28	....	....
Bennett	6 48	10 32	2 19	6 50
Kingston	6 54	10 35	2 25	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 39	2 29	....
Plymouth	7 04	10 44	2 34	7 08
Avondale	7 09	10 48	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 52	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	10 59	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 09	3 01	7 30
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 23	3 17	7 41
Beach Haven	7 54	11 32	3 25	7 47
Berwick	8 02	11 40	3 33	7 58
Briar Creek	8 09	...	3 40	....
Willow Grove	8 13	11 50	3 44	8 02
Lime Ridge	8 17	11 56	3 50	8 06
Espy	8 24	12 04	3 58	8 12
Bloomsburg	8 31	12 12	4 05	8 18
Rupert	8 37	12 18	4 12	8 23
Catawissa	8 42	12 23	4 18	8 28
Danville	8 57	12 37	4 28	8 43
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 46	..
Cameron	9 07	12 46	4 51	8 53
Northumberland	9 22	1 00	5 06	9 07
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. R. DIV. AND N. C. R'Y

In effect May 22, 1892. Trains leave Sunda EASTWARD.

9:45 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.; New York 5:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 4:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea Shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphi Baltimore. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

1:55 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.; New York, 9:35 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washingto 5:15 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.25 p. m. Train 12 [Daily except Sunday] for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:55 p. m. Baltimore 10:40 p. m. Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8:29 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; New York 7:10 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:50 a m.—(Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:30 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4:18 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 8:45 a. m. and Washington 10:06 a. m and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and Passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WES TWARD.

2:04 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

5:10 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:56—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:35 p. m.—Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:30 p. m.—Train 1, (Daily except Sunday) Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:05 4p. m.—Train 21, (Daily,) for Williamspo. and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:10 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:35 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:35 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 11:40 a. m., Washington 10:50 a. m., Baltimore 11:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:30 p. m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2:00 p. m., Philadelphia 4:25 p. m., Washington 3:25 p. m., Baltimore 4:30 p. m. (Daily) arriving at Sunbury 9:05 p. m. through Parlor car from Philadelphia. week days.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 9:20 p. m., Washington 7:40 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., (Daily except Saturday,) arriving at Sunbury, 2:04 a. m. with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:10 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday)

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12:10 p. m. Hazleton 12:15 p. m., Pottsville 1:25 p. m.

Train 11 leaves Sunbury 5:35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:26 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7:30 p. m. Hazleton 7:56 p. m. Pottsville 9:05 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:25 a. m. Pottsville 6:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:10 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9:40 a. m.

Train 10 leaves Pottsville 1:20 p. m. Hazleton 3:04 p. m. Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:31 p. m., Sunbury 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m.

Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:39 p. m., Sunbury 7:30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R

Taking effect MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar.	Ar.	Ar.	NORTH. Lv.	Lv.	Lv
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	12 10	7 15	8 35	2 35	6 40
Main Street	6 18	12 04	7 07	8 42	2 42	6 47
Irondale	6 16	12 00	7 04	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 52	6 58	8 53	2 53	6 58
Lightstreet	6 05	11 49	6 53	8 56	2 56	7 12
Orangeville	5 51	11 36	6 42	9 05	3 07	7 08
Forks	5 45	11 27	6 28	9 15	3 17	7 20
Zaner's	5 42	11 24	6 30	9 20	3 20	7 24
Stillwater	5 37	11 19	6 25	9 27	3 25	7 29
Benton	5 28	11 09	6 16	9 37	3 33	7 39
Edson	5 23	11 04	6 11	9 41	3 38	7 44
Coles Creek	5 20	11 02	6 08	9 44	3 42	7 48
Sugarloaf	5 16	11 00	6 03	9 48	3 46	7 52
Laubachs	5 12	10 54	6 00	9 53	3 50	7 57
Central	5 03	10 48	5 52	10 03	4 00	8 07
Jamison City	5 00	10 40	5 50	10 10	4 05	8 10
	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Ar	Ar.	
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MOCHA, JAVA & RIO.
COMBINED
IS WHAT
LION COFFEE
IS MADE OF
IT PLEASES EVERYBODY

FOR SALE

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa. The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place, by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

MUSIC LESSONS.

Chas. P. Elwell, for the past three years a student in Boston, is giving lessons on piano and violin. Both taught in the best methods, piano in New England Conservatory method, violin according to the German school.

"The Yeddo straw hats" newest and lightest hat made at Lowenberg's.

WANTED, Respectable family having no young children of their own to board a little boy for $2.00 per week and give attention to his moral training. Address Children's Aid Society, 127 So. 12th St., Philada., Pa.

EQUESTRIAN LIVERY.

Charles E. Hower has opened a livery stable at the rear of his premises on Third street, where he keeps saddle horses to hire. He has five head, well broken, safe for ladies and children. Thus far he has been well patronized. He will accompany those who are just learning to ride, if desired. tf.

An elegant line of neck wear at Lowenberg's.

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay Street., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at C. A. Kleim's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

Lamp-chimneys cost so little that we let them go on breaking. We go on buying and grumbling.

What should we do?

Get Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass;" they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.

They are fine, well made, exact; they fit the lamps they are made for; stand upright; the shade is right; they make a right draught for light; they are uniform. Both bear a label for your protection. Look for it.

Be willing to pay a nickel more and stop this constant expense and annoyance.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO A. MACBETH CO.

Some one has said that a bargain is an article sold under its real *value*. Some advertisers are not believers in this theory or are as economical of the truth as they are with their bargains.

But "an honest tale speeds best being plainly told." This is our purpose in offering *Wall paper* bargains. They are bargains because they are as we represent them, full length, full weight, bona-fide goods.

We know one instance of a bargain in wall paper which after it was on the walls lead pencil marks showed through. Whose was the bargain?

Come and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.

HOMESTEAD'S TARIFF LESSON.

Salt Horse and Hard Tack Instead of the Promised Roast Beef.

The most potent tariff lesson of the year is Fort Frick, which Scotchman Carnegie has built around his protected steel works near Pittsburg to keep his "protected" working people from tearing his temple of Mammon to pieces.

These are the working people whom the tariff framed by Carnegie's friend McKinley was to make the lords of creation; whose pay was to be increased indefinitely; who were to grow fat on roast beef and plum pudding; who were to revel in luxury on taxes forced by the robber tariff from the farmer, merchant and professional man.

The heyday of their opulence has been postponed from time to time while they have been faithfully adhering to the party of monopoly and fraud and waiting with growing impatience for the dawn of their millennium.

When the delusion can no longer be kept up, the Pennsylvania dupes of the tariff brace game get a rude though instructive lesson in the economies of politics. With his pockets lined with ill gotten gains Carnegie, like the charlatan prophet of a false creed, takes himself far away from the scene of his knavery, well out of earshot of his victims' angry curses.

Then, while he takes his ease in that notable Scotch castle, his man Frick calmly notifies the men at Carnegie's Pennsylvania mills that this isn't the year for roast beef and plum pudding; that salt horse and hard tack are good enough for hirelings, and in short that they must accept wages reduced by 20 or 60 per cent. or tramp. If they object at all bumptiously to doing the one or the other they will be scalded with hot water or shocked to death with the latest electric devices.—St. Louis Republic.

It Will Not Deceive Any One.

The Republicans cannot extract much comfort from the action of Typographical union, No. 6, in declaring confidence in the men who tried to pledge the printers to Whitelaw Reid. The facts are that Reid fought organized labor for years by fair means and by foul. He never lost an opportunity to injure the organization. The peace which he is said to have made with the union will not deceive anybody. It is a trade pure and simple, and the man himself stands just where he did when he made The Tribune a rat office. Men do not change their convictions in a night, but they sometimes barter them for a nomination to the vice presidency.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Cleveland Is no Word Juggler.

The partisan organs now so persistently asserting that the Democratic issue of tariff reform means free trade and the destruction of American industries have with equal persistency declared Mr. Cleveland a free trader and a radical. But no amount of assertion can make a man what he is not. Mr. Cleveland has never sought to juggle with words and confuse the people of the United States as to his views on the tariff. Should he be elected those views would determine the policy of the administration.—Buffalo Enquirer.

The King of the Protected.

Andrew Carnegie has fallen into discredit among the Republican leaders, by whom he has always been held in high regard, because he is forcing many thousands of employees to resist a reduction of wages. The cut down of the earnings of iron and steel workers proposed by the firm of which Mr. Carnegie is the head will put $1,200,000 into their pockets annually, a grab from the wages of the men which millionaires of the Carnegie greed cannot resist.—Harrisburg Star (Ind.).

The Purest Moonshine.

The talk about breaking the solid south is all moonshine. If Republican success did not clearly menace the south with another force bill and the consequent revival of the race question, one or two of the southern states might possibly be fighting ground. As it is there is not the least likelihood that Mr. Harrison will get a single electoral vote from that part of the country.—Boston Globe.

An Ominous Opening.

The campaign opens ominously for the party of the so called protective tariff. Labor riots, strikes and lockouts all over the country make the outlook particularly dismal for the ticket which contains the name of Whitelaw Reid.—Buffalo Enquirer.

A Superfluity of Love.

Those who propose to love Harrison for the enemies he has made must expect to indulge in a great deal of affection. In the way of making enemies Harrison's record is brilliant, if not unrivaled.—New York World.

Must Cringe to Platt Again.

Ex-Senator Platt still holds his grip on the New York machine, every one of his old lieutenants being re-elected to their places on the state committee. The administration must make terms with Platt.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Widespread Demand.

The national convention in making Grover Cleveland its nominee acted in response to the demand so widespread, so enthusiastic and so insistent that it could not be resisted.—San Francisco Examiner.

Not McKinley-Fattened.

Canada is praying for rain. It is a cheaper plan than ours of paying for it out of the federal treasury; but then Canada is not a prosperous, McKinley-fattened country.—Philadelphia Record.

New Kind of Protection.

Mr. Carnegie's kind of protection is now secured by detectives with seven shooters.—Chicago News-Record.

As Like as Two P's.

Pinkertonism and protection are as like as two P's.—Philadelphia Record.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Stands at the head of all blood medicines. This position it has secured by its intrinsic merit, sustained by the opinion of leading physicians, and by the certificates of thousands who have successfully tested its remedial worth. No other medicine so effectually

CURES

Scrofula, boils, pimples, rheumatism, catarrh, and all other blood diseases.

"There can be no question as to the superiority of Ayer's Sarsaparilla over all other blood-purifiers. If this was not the case, the demand for it, instead of increasing yearly, would have ceased long ago, like so many other blood medicines I could name."—F. L. Nickerson, Druggist, 75 Chelsea st., Charlestown, Mass.

"Two years ago I was troubled with salt-rheum. It was all over my body, and nothing the doctors did for me was of any avail. At last I took four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was completely cured. I can sincerely recommend it as a splendid blood-purifier."—J. S. Burt, Upper Keswick, New Brunswick.

"My sister was afflicted with a severe case of

SCROFULA

Our doctor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla as being the best blood blood-purifier within his experience. We gave her this medicine, and a complete cure was the result."—Wm. O. Jenkins, Deweese, Neb.

"When a boy I was troubled with a blood disease which manifested itself in sores on the legs. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I took a number of bottles, and was cured. I have never since that time had a recurrence of the complaint."—J. C. Thompson, Lowell, Mass.

"I was cured of Scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—John C. Berry, Deerfield, Mo.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Houck, deceased.

In the Orphan's Court notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the court an auditor to distribute the money paid into court under an order of March 30, 1892 in said estate, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg on Wednesday, the 27th of July, A. D. 1892 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons whomsoever having claims upon the said fund are required to attend and establish their right, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
June 30, 1892. 4w. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Whitenight, deceased.

In the Orphan's Court notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the Court an auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of H. H. Grotz, Executor in said estate will attend at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims upon the said fund are required to attend and establish their right or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
June 30, 1892. Auditor

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Phillip Miller, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to distribute the money in the hands of John B. Casey, trustee, to creditors and parties entitled thereto will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday, August 19th, 1892 at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons having claims upon said fund must appear and present the same, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Auditor.

Report of the Condition
—OF—
The First National Bank,

AT BLOOMSBURG, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 12TH, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 212,278 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,664 97
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	10,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc	138,330 00
Due from approved reserve agents	57,041 86
Due from other National Banks	18,782 60
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,075 27
Checks and other cash items	1,267 74
Bills of other banks	2,170 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	174 75
Specie	12,190 00
Legal-tender notes	10,440 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250 00
Total	377,615 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	75,000 00
Undivided profits	19,760 85
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	217,258 73
Certified checks	100 14
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,317 65
Due to other National Banks	64,760 06
Due to State Banks and bankers	2,417 76
Total	377,615 19

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, }

I, E. B. Tustin, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. B. TUSTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1892.

W. D. BECKLEY, Notary Public.

I. W. McKELVY,
C. R. BUCKALEW,
E. W. M. LOW,
MYRON I. LOW, } Directors.

$6.55 PRESENT FREE!

Beautiful book containing the latest vocal music full sheet-music plates, handsome cover, including the following gems, unabridged:

Afterwards,	40	I've Worked Eight Hours,	40
Baby's Fast Asleep,	40	I Whistle and Wait,	40
Comrades,	50	Love's Golden Dream,	40
God Bless Our Land,	25	Old Organ Flower,	40
Go Pretty Rose,	50	Our Last Waltz,	40
Guard the Flag,	40	Over the Moonlit Sea,	40
In Old Madrid,	50	Sweet Katie Conner,	40
Mary and John,	40	What is Love,	40

We give this book to introduce to you KROUT'S BAKING POWDER And KROUT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

Unsurpassed for PURITY and STRENGTH. Your grocer will give you a circular containing additional Premium List with full particulars how to get them free.

ALBERT KROUT, Chemist, Phila.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Ely's Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50¢

THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

Wood's Phosphodine

The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases: Is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.*

Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed, envelope 2 stamps. Address. THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.
151 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Bloomsburg by Moyer Bros., J. H. Mercer, C. A. Klein, G. A. McKelvy and all responsible druggists everywhere.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rosanna Runyon deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, August 13th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. When and where all persons must appear and prove their claims, or be debarred from any share of said fund. ROBERT BUCKINGHAM,
7-15-3t. Auditor.

RELIEF FOR HAY FEVER.
DR. HOXSIES' CERTAIN CROUP CURE
Has a peculiar and direct action on the membranes of nose and throat. Hay Fever, Croup, Diphtheria, coughs and Colds are cured as by no other remedy known. 50 cents.
A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo N. Y., M'f'g'r.

Franklin and Tilden as Will-Makers.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Benjamin Franklin made a more substantial will then did Samuel J. Tilden. The latter's testamentary desires were ignored by the courts of New York, soon after his death, but after more than a century the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declares that the will of the former must stand. The discoverer of electricity left a fund to enable mechanics to marry. His heirs of the present day, who do not want mechanics to marry at the expense of Franklin's estate, asked the court to turn the money over to them, but the court said them nay.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, God in His dispensation has called from the stage of life's activities our esteemed and honored class-mate, Edward L. Musgrove, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Class of '89, in Commencement met, that we bow to the All-wise in his dealings with our class-mate.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the break in our ranks as a class.

Resolved, That the cause of education has lost a conscientious supporter and a zealous teacher.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family and the friends of our deceased class-mate.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to his county paper, and to a paper in Bloomsburg.

C. E. SMITH,
HELEN B. JOHN,
FANNIE C. EAST,
MARY E. MCCOLLUM,
MAME J. BARNES.

A Low Down Trick.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Well, if that ain't mean," exclaimed the prisoner. "Every durned one o' the stories in this here paper they've gimme to read is continued! An' me to be hung next week!"

Consolation for the Disconsolate.

From the Oil City Blizzard.

According to a scientific item, there are over 1,000,000 species of insects in the world. Franklin people should be able to find some solace in this fact.

Pimples, Black- Boils, Heads, IN FACT.

We must all have new, rich blood, which is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, Dr. LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood, Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon.
Druggists sell it.
THE SELLERS MEDICINE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

YOU CAN ENJOY LIFE

NO CURE

If you want to. Life is just what you have a mind to make it. You may have started wrong and the abuses self-inflicted, you have suffered, may have un-nerved and un-manned you, and the medicines you have taken to no purposes, discouraged you till there seems to be no hope this side of the grave. But—no matter. THERE IS HOPE. WE KNOW IT—There is one remedy—just one—that NEVER FAILS, and that is

BRAINOLINE.

It has cured thousands of hopeless sufferers. It will cure you if you will give it a trial. One dollar will bring you a box by mail, securely sealed, and start you on the road to renewed manhood. Six boxes—enough for any case—$5. Order one box at a time if you wish (one box has cured severe cases) and when you have had four we will send you two more for a dollar. If it fails to cure—and we will take your word for it—we will REFUND YOUR MONEY. Send for sealed particulars, FREE.

NO PAY

STANLEY MEDICINE CO., 62 S. Main St. WILKES-BARRE, PA. (Star Drug Store.)

LOWENBERG'S CLOTHING!
SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENT!

BLACK AND BLUE CHEVIOTS.

LADIES SHOULD SEE THE PRETTY SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

SUMMER SEASON 1892.

THE LATEST
COLLARS,
NECK TIES,
DRESS SHIRTS,
NIGHT SHIRTS
&c.

DOUBLE BREASTED SACKS AND CUTAWAYS.

THE FINEST LINE OF FALL PANTS IN TOWN.

Call and examine and see for yourselves that

LOWENBERG'S

is the right place to buy your Clothing.